

Winter 1980

Jefferson Alumni Bulletin – Volume XXIX, Number 2 Winter 1980

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Jefferson

MEDICAL COLLEGE
ALUMNI BULLETIN

Winter 1980



Calendar

February 10

Reception to honor John J.
Gartland, M.D., 'S44
President of the American Academy of Or-
thopaedic Surgeons, The Hilton Hotel,
Atlanta

February 22

The Annual Business Meeting
3 Girard Plaza
Philadelphia

March 14

Parents' Day for sophomore students
Jefferson Medical College

March 22

Black and Blue Ball
The Union League of Philadelphia

April 15 to April 30

Postgraduate seminar to Egypt and Athens

April 22

Reception to meet James A.
Collins, M.D. '41
President of the American Society of Inter-
nal Medicine, during the meetings of the
American College of Physicians
Royal Sonesta Hotel, New Orleans

May 5

Reception during the meetings of the
American Psychiatric Association
The Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

May 5

Reception during the meetings of the
American College of Obstetricians and
Gynecologists
The Hilton, New Orleans

May 19

Reception during the meetings of the
American Urological Association
The Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

June 4

Clinics, Dean's Luncheon
Class Reunion Parties

June 5

Alumni Banquet
The Fairmont Hotel, Philadelphia

June 6

Commencement
Academy of Music

June 7

Reunion classes of 1965, 1970, 1975
Dinner Dance
Jefferson Alumni Hall

Reunion, 1980

Clinics, Dean's Luncheon,
Class Parties June 4

Alumni Banquet June 5

1930 50th

Dinner
Jefferson Alumni Hall
Luncheon, June 5
The Union League of Philadelphia

1935 45th

Dinner
The Barclay Hotel
Luncheon, June 5
The Union League of Philadelphia

1940 40th

Dinner
The Union League of Philadelphia

1945 35th

Dinner
The Vesper Club

1950 30th

Dinner Dance
The Warwick Hotel

1955 25th

Dinner
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Dancing
Jefferson Alumni Hall
Luncheon, June 5
Downey's
Society Hill

1960 20th

Dinner Dance
Jefferson Alumni Hall

1965 15th

Dinner Dance
Jefferson Alumni Hall
Saturday, June 7

1970 10th

Dinner Dance
Jefferson Alumni Hall
Saturday, June 7

1975 5th

Dinner and Dancing
Jefferson Alumni Hall
Saturday, June 7



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Jefferson Scene

News items include annual report by JMC Dean, introduction to new ENT Chairman and accounts of Bodine Fountain.

Of Applicants and Admissions

Dr. Conly, Director of Admissions, discusses policies and procedures at Jefferson.

The Making of a Medical School

Dr. Wagner, the Grace Revere Osler Professor of Surgery, gives an account of Jefferson's founding which provides background for the following article.

Kappa Lambda

Dr. Ramsay, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, suggests that JMC's early vicissitudes may have been related to secret society activities.

Profile

Class Notes

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Credits: In cover photo by Margi Ide, lone figure cleans up Scott Library Plaza after unexpected December snow storm. Cover design by Louis de V. Day; photographs on pages 2, 4, 8-15 and 26 by Robert Narod.

The Jefferson Scene

dean's report

Jefferson Medical College was recently given full accreditation for a seven-year period. In the fall of 1981 we are requested to submit a progress report commenting on a number of issues including the status of the Penn State Accelerated Program; the continued quality of the educational programs in our affiliated hospitals; the continued independence of the admissions procedure; the resolution of the role of Community Health and Preventive Medicine; the establishment of departmental committees on appointments and promotions; the research programs in pathology, anesthesiology and dermatology; and the comparative status of salaries for Jefferson faculty with other similar medical schools.

The senior year of the curriculum was reorganized in 1974, (see *JAB*, fall, 1979) and it has fulfilled its objectives very well. The various clerkship tracks have been largely satisfactory to the faculty and the students, and each year efforts have been made to improve the general operation of the programs. The major student criticism has involved a need for more elective opportunities. The Curriculum Committee studied possibilities for accomplishing this at some length and decided that the various senior rotations should be reduced from six-week periods to four weeks, thus increasing the number of rotations during the senior year from six to nine. Objections by major programs were met by allowing coupling which will permit an eight-week period to be spent in a single discipline.

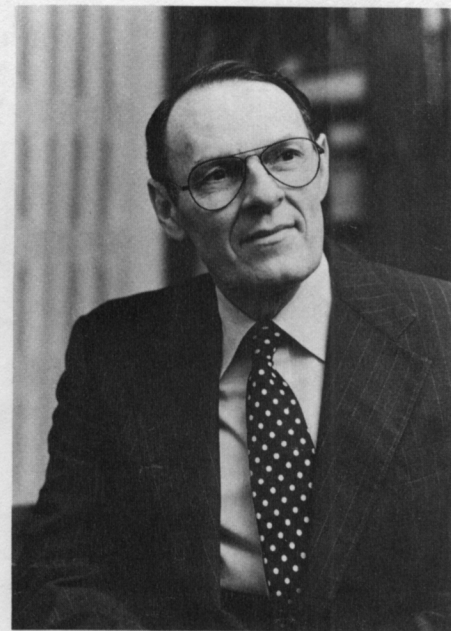
During the past four years several faculty committees have reviewed the programs of the Department of Community Health and Preventive Medicine. Each review raised questions about the advisability of continuing a separate department for these programs; however no specific recommendation was made to terminate the department until February 1979. At that time the Search Committee which had been organized to recommend a new Chairman concluded that it is not possible for Jefferson to provide for the extensive reorganization and new resources which will be needed to create a quality department in this discipline. The committee recommended the termination of the department. The Trustees carefully reviewed the background and reasons for this recommendation and then acted to dissolve the department and to distribute its teaching programs in nutrition, preventive medicine, occupational medicine, community health and biostatistics to the Departments of Pediatrics, Family Medicine, Internal Medicine and Pharmacology.

Consideration has been given periodically for a number of years to a formal affiliation between Jefferson Medical College and the Wilmington V.A., where several of our departments have had a long-standing relationship on an independent basis for rotation of residents. Agreement was reached between Jefferson and the V.A. this year to establish a Dean's Committee affiliation with the V.A. Hospital in Wilmington and this was implemented in the fall.

In recent years the faculty has been

urged to be more vigorous in seeking research support from outside agencies. The efforts of the Research Committee, the Professorial Faculty and the Administration appear to have been effective since this year there has been a 68% increase in the number of research awards to Jefferson and a 42% increase in the dollar amount. During the past year the number of awards rose from 68 to 114, and the amount awarded rose from \$6,682,000 to \$9,505,000.

The Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior at Jefferson has operated a large Community Mental Health Program in South Philadelphia since 1967. This has been an enormous service responsibility for that department. Repeatedly in recent years the community has asked that this program be transferred to a community organization. Intensive negotiations have been conducted for more than a year with the Philadelphia County Office of Mental Health, Jefferson and an agency known as Citizens Acting Together Can Help (CATCH, Inc.) to determine how Jefferson might transfer its responsibility for management of this program to CATCH and still provide professional mental health services to the

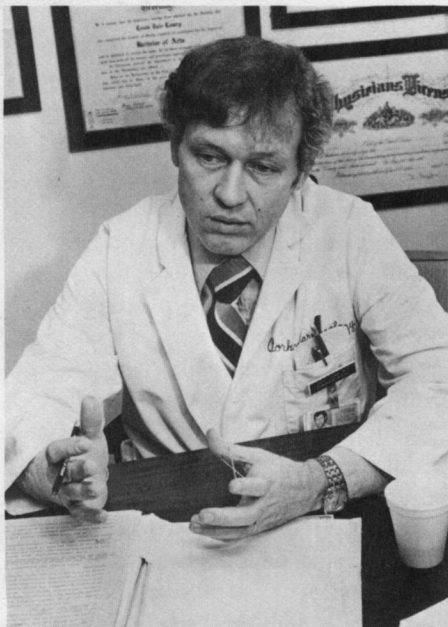


Dean William F. Kellow has been elected a member of the AMA's Council on Medical Education for a three year term.

people of South Philadelphia. These negotiations resolved the problems, and the Philadelphia County withdrew the Community Mental Health Program from Jefferson and assigned it to CATCH on June 30, 1979, with the understanding that CATCH would contract with Jefferson to furnish services for emergency mental health, inpatient care and partial hospitalization.

Improvements in the Medical Practice Plan which had been recommended by a special faculty committee were approved by the Board of Trustees and implemented during the past year. A new document which includes a description of these changes was written and distributed to all faculty members who participate in the Plan. The Trustees also approved for a three-year trial period a number of modifications in the operation of the Professorial Faculty including the election of two representatives of the Professorial Faculty on the Executive Council and on the Committee on Committees. These modifications have been implemented, and a description of these operating procedures was prepared by the Bylaws Committee and distributed to the Professorial Faculty.

ent chairman



Dr. Lowry

Louis D. Lowry, M.D. has been appointed Chairman of JMC's Department of Otolaryngology. He comes to Jefferson from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, where he was a member of the full time faculty. He was also Chief of Philadelphia General Hospital's Department of Otolaryngology prior to its closing in June of 1977. Before his appointments in Philadelphia, he served on the staff of the University of Oklahoma's Health Sciences Center.

He graduated from the Medical School of the University of Missouri in 1962; his undergraduate degree is also from that institution. After a rotating internship at the Great Lakes Naval Hospital in Illinois and a tour of duty as medical officer with the U.S. Navy, he did a residency in general surgery and otolaryngology at the University of Chicago.

He is the author of 29 publications. For one paper on "The Effect of Chlorine Bleach on the Esophagus," he received the Resident's Research Prize from the American Broncho-Esophagological Association.

Board certified in otolaryngology, he has served as an Examiner for the Board in 1976 and 1977. A member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, he has worked on its Task Forces for Preparation of New Materials and Continuing Education in Otolaryngology. He has also been active in the Academy's course on "Diagnostic Uses of Computerized Tomography (EMI Scan) for the Otolaryngologist." A Vice President of the Philadelphia Society of Facial Plastic Surgeons, he is a member of its Executive Committee as well as that of the Philadelphia Laryngological Society. He also serves on the Review Board of the *American Journal of Otolaryngology*.

He is a member of the following societies: American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Inc., American Broncho-esophagological Association, American College of Surgeons, American Council of Otolaryngology, American Society for Head and Neck Surgery, Association for Research in Otolaryngology, Pennsylvania Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-

laryngology, and Society of University Otolaryngologists.

. . .

Other faculty changes include: Robert B. Flinn promoted to Professor of Medicine (Wilmington Medical Center) Alfred Lazarus promoted to Professor of Medicine (Wilmington Medical Center) Francis J. Sweeney promoted to Professor of Medicine Kirkley R. Williams promoted to Clinical Professor of Surgery

bodine fountain

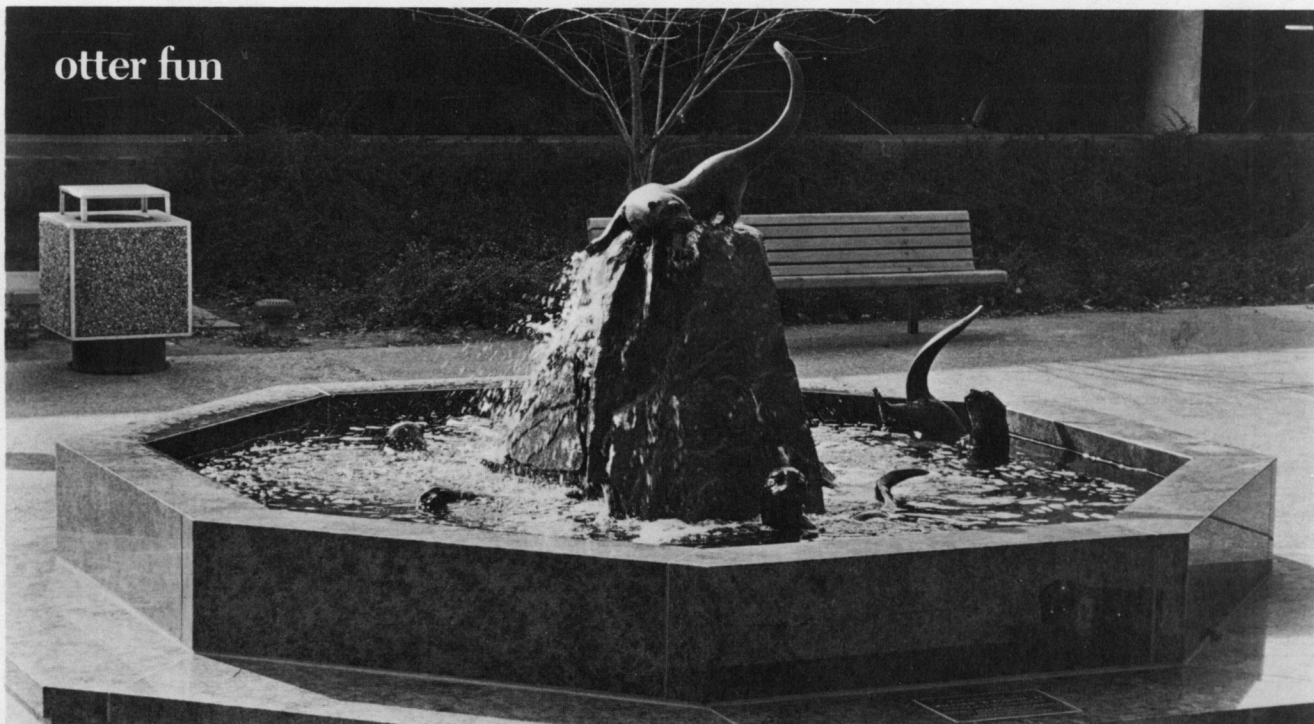
"Otterly charming," quipped William W. Bodine, Jr., the former President of Jefferson Medical College (1959-66) and Chairman of the University's Board of Trustees (1970-77), in reference to the fountain being dedicated in his honor. Such lighthearted word play characterized the tone of the ceremony held on the Scott Library plaza last September when the Bodine Fountain of five frolicking otters and their stone playground was turned on. The festive atmosphere of the Dedication reflected the playful spirit animating the work by sculptor Henry Mitchell. According to Mitchell, the fountain was intended to give passers-by a pleasant respite from the grave concerns of medicine.

As TJU President, Lewis W. Blumle, Jr., M.D., explained to the 500 guests who attended the ceremony, one per cent of the construction costs for buildings erected on land acquired from Philadelphia's Redevelopment Authority must be used to finance art work. The Bodine Fountain represents a percentage of the construction value of the Barringer Residence Hall and the University Parking Garage.

Speakers at the Dedication noted the appropriateness of naming a fountain, related to University construction, after the man most responsible for Jefferson's physical expansion over the past two decades. Bodine characterized his own efforts as catalytic. Saying that he appreciated the credit other speakers had given him, he pointed out that much of

continued on page 5

otter fun



Asked what his otters signify, sculptor Henry Mitchell says, "Nothing but fun." Unlike his other work located on Jefferson's campus—the winged Ox of St. Luke—the otter fountain (named after former JMC President and Board Chairman, William W. Bodine, Jr.) has no mythological, theological or historical significance. It provides, rather, a tiny haven of delightful experience from the serious and at times grim business of a medical center.

The University Art Committee, Mitchell says, wrote the conditions for the fountain competition such that the resultant work would give members of the University community a place to pause, relax and smile at one another. Artists were asked to submit sketches and a model ($\frac{3}{4}$ " to the foot). Entries are anonymous so that Mitchell's previous work for Jefferson had no effect on his winning the fountain competition.

Mitchell chose otters for his fountain because they are among "the few animals that really love

to play." Moreover, they play—appropriately for a fountain—in water. He started out with three otters and eventually increased the number to five in order to accentuate the sense of fun. Mitchell admits that he modeled each otter many times in his attempt to get a variety of winsome poses which worked well together. "I tore each one down and built it up until the thing said 'otter' to me." Aside from observing real otters at play, Mitchell also relied on the sketches and the spirit of a text he heartily recommends, *Ring of Black Water*.

The otters are of bronze with a dark patina. Four of them are clustered on or around a central grouping of stone whose red-orange sheen accords well with the brick backgrounds of the Scott Library, Martin Residence Hall and the University Parking Garage. The biggest of the center stones is flat and smooth—the perfect shape for the topmost otter's slide.

One otter, which Mitchell refers to as "Sidling Sam," is per-

ched on his own little pile of rocks, close enough to the side of the fountain for passers-by to pat his sleek, upraised tail. Assembling Sam's perch occasioned more than the usual artistic anxiety. Sam now frolics on a small pile of stones. Originally he was supposed to be mounted on one large rock. Mitchell drilled a hole for the mounting, and the rock was put in place while the fountain mechanism was being tested. The spray washed away quarry dirt and revealed some protruding wires. After trying to pull the wires out, Mitchell consulted with a member of Jefferson's security force; the man had worked with explosives and suspected that the wires were attached to dynamite left over from blasting at the quarry. The Philadelphia bomb squad arrived and transported the rock to the policy academy where the dynamite was safely exploded. Mitchell just shakes his head and smiles after his recital of the incident. All his efforts to lighten the Jefferson scene very nearly backfired.



At the dedication of the Bodine fountain on the west plaza behind the Scott Library are from left President Lewis W. Bluemle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William W. Bodine, Jr., and Chairman of the Board Frederic L. Ballard.

the success attributed to him was simply a matter of being "around at the right time."

Other speakers, notably the men who preceded and followed Bodine as Board Chairmen, did not agree with his modest assessment of his own accomplishments. Both James Large, Chairman of the Board before Bodine, and Frederic L. Ballard, the current Chairman, stressed the personal courage it took for Bodine to guide the campus expansion. Large called Bodine's leadership "dramatic"; Ballard pointed out that "under Bodine's guidance Jefferson had become a full-fledged health care center."

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mrs. Isadore M. Scott, Chairman of the William W. Bodine, Jr., Fountain Dedication Committee, presented two gifts to Bodine. One was a book of photographs related to Bodine's activities at Jefferson since 1959. The other, a duplicate of the youngest otter, represented, Mrs. Scott said, "Jefferson's way of saying 'thank you Bill Bodine.'"

Mr. Bodine has served as President of the World Affairs Council of Phila-

delphia since 1969. A first Vice President and member of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Free Library, he sits on the Boards of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A., the University City Science Center, WHYY-Channel 12, the Philadelphia Urban Coalition, the United Way of Southeastern Pennsylvania and the Elwyn Institute. A former Chairman of Guidelines for Action of the Health and Welfare Council in Philadelphia, he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Crime Commission of Philadelphia and the Community Advisory Council of Wheels for Welfare, Inc., as well as of 15 other civic organizations.

data on defects

A computer system providing quick and timely data on birth defects has been installed at the TJU Hospital. Developed jointly by The National Foundation/March of Dimes, Tufts-New England Medical Center and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Birth De-

fects Information System will help physicians treat birth defects and counsel parents of malformed children. By classifying previously unknown defects and matching scattered reports, the system will also function as a birth defects registry. The registration process will facilitate discovery of unidentified syndromes.

Eventually, the system will also be programmed to aid diagnosis. A physician suspecting a congenital syndrome will be able to type signs, symptoms and laboratory findings on his terminal; the computer, in turn, will search its data bank for a disorder fitting those factors. The system will then help to narrow possible diagnoses by offering a series of questions suggested by the physician's initial observations.

Accessible 24 hours a day, the data on more than 1,008 different birth defects have been verified by more than 400 physicians from 22 countries.

Jefferson's service is funded by a \$3,000 grant from the Philadelphia Chapter of the March of Dimes. The grant covers terminal leasing costs, initial subscription charges and telephone costs associated with computer use.

cornerstone award

The Cornerstone Award is presented annually to an alumnus or friend of Jefferson who has contributed substantially to the financial welfare of the institution. At the President's Club dinner, held this year on October 26 at the First Bank of the United States in Society Hill Dale W. Garber M.D., '24 was named the fifth recipient.

In presenting the citation, President Lewis W. Bluemle lauded Dr. Garber's plans to establish the Ellen M. and Dale W. Garber professorship in Family Medicine. The citation read: "In recognition of an alumnus of the Jefferson Medical College Class of 1924, who throughout his professional life of 53 years has set the highest standards for the family physician; who has displayed great wisdom, not only in the art of healing but also in the act of living, so that many of his patients have relied on him for non-medical advice; whose compassion for his patients and members of their families has stimulated many of them to count on him as a friend and confidant; who over the years

has demonstrated great loyalty and generosity to his Alma Mater which will climax fittingly in the establishment of the Ellen M. and Dale W. Garber Professorship in Family Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, we extend our deepest appreciation and warmest thanks."

At the black tie dinner for over 200 guests, many of Dr. Garber's patients, friends and colleagues were present. His practice for over 50 years was located in the Lansdowne, Pennsylvania area.

executive health

Thomas Jefferson University has launched a two-prong program directed at executives of local and national corporations. One facet of the program involves the bringing of Philadelphia executives to the center city campus for a series of luncheon presentations delivered by Jefferson physicians. A variety of health topics which pertain to stresses of life in the corporate world are scheduled by members of the various departments. In order to get the widest possible coverage, a bimonthly newsletter is also published.

This second facet of the program, "The Jefferson Memo on Executive Health," is mailed to over 1,200 executives and some 200 corporations and foundations nationwide. Rohm and Haas Company, for instance, sends copies of the Memo to their executives throughout the world. Examples of the subjects covered in the series are "Deskbound, Stressbound... but Healthy," by Edward H. McGehee '45, Professor of Family Medicine; "One Heart, No Spare," by Edward K. Chung, Professor of Medicine; "Hypertension: the Silent Killer," by Albert N. Brest, the James C. Wilson Professor of Medicine and Director of the Division of Cardiology; "The Exquisite Time Bomb... Smoking," by Frank D. Gray, Jr., the Magee Professor of Medicine; "The Midlife Crisis," by Paul J. Fink, Professor of Psychiatry and Chairman of the Department; and "Alcoholism: The Problem & Its Symptoms," by Edward Gottheil, Professor of Psychiatry and

Human Behavior. Martha M. Buccino, Director of Foundation and Corporate Relations, is in charge of the program.

lupus center

The Lupus Foundation of Northeast Philadelphia awarded a grant to Jefferson which will enable the University to establish a center for research and treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus. Jefferson will function as a focal point in the City for coordinating research and referrals pertaining to the condition.

Mrs. Goldie Simon, who founded the Lupus Foundation four years ago, has worked particularly towards the establishment of the center. Mrs. Simon's daughter, Mrs. Sheryl Hirsch, was afflicted with the condition six years ago when she was 21. Characterized by inflammation of connective tissue due, presumably, to immunological malfunctioning, lupus mainly affects women between the ages of 15 and 35. More than a million Americans suffer from the puzzling condition.

The center was located at Jefferson through the efforts of Raphael J. DeHoratius, M.D. '68, Assistant Professor of Medicine, who submitted a proposal to the Lupus Foundation. A coordinator, Andrea Salkowe, will work under Dr. DeHoratius' supervision. She will visit area hospitals involved in lupus research and treatment and act as a liaison for all investigators.

rehfuss lecture

Samuel M. Fox, III, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the Georgetown University School of Medicine, delivered the 16th annual Martin E. Rehfuss Lecture of Internal Medicine. The address was entitled "Physical Activity and Cardiovascular Health."

Dr. Fox began by pointing out that diseases of the heart and blood vessels were still the leading cause of death in the United States despite a gradual decline in the proportion of cardiovascular related



Dr. Garber

deaths over the past decade. Most of Dr. Fox's remarks were devoted to a systematic review of the research studies to date which investigate the relationship between exercise and cardiovascular health. He concluded by asserting that the data, though highly suggestive, fall far short of proof that the physically active life promotes good health.

A graduate of Haverford College and the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Dr. Fox is a leading cardiologist and an authority on the scientific analysis of exercise. Having held teaching appointments at the University of Pennsylvania, George Washington University and various institutions overseas, Dr. Fox joined the Georgetown University faculty in 1975. In addition to being Professor of Medicine there, he is Director of the Cardiac Exercise Program. Board certified in medicine, he is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and of numerous Councils of the American Heart Association and the International Society of Cardiology. Vice President of the American College of Sports Medicine, he is a Fellow and past President of the American College of Cardiology.

The Rehffuss Lectureship is endowed by the Percival E. and Ethel Brown Foerderer Foundation. Percival Foerderer, who became a Life Trustee in 1928, was first attracted to Jefferson when a patient of Dr. Rehffuss. An internist, Dr. Rehffuss joined the JMC faculty in 1914 and continued his association for 38 years. He was internationally known for his research on the digestive system.

on the board

Four new members have been elected to TJU's Board of Trustees. They are John Dowds of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Josephine Mandeville of Haverford, Pennsylvania; Neal R. Peirce of Washington, D.C.; and Samuel A. Banks, Ph.D. of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

A geologist and registered engineer, John P. Dowds is President of Dowds & Company. With extensive production and leasehold interests in Kansas and Oklahoma, his company specializes in exploration and development of oil and

gas resources. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Dowds has developed probabilistic models for analyzing geological and engineering data which minimize the risks in petroleum exploration.

A colonel and brigadier general selectee, Mr. Dowds also serves as mobilization assignee to the commander of the Southern Communications Area of the Air Force Communications System.

He has a special relationship to Jefferson Medical College because the school is the alma mater of his father, Samuel Clarke Dowds, M.D. '11.

Also elected to Jefferson's Board is Josephine C. Mandeville, a consultant in diagnostic testing for reading and learning disabilities at the School of the Holy Child in Rosemont, Pennsylvania. With a Bachelor's Degree in biology from Rosemont College and a Master of Science Degree in special education from the College of New Rochelle in New York, Mrs. Mandeville is a candidate for a Ph.D. at Bryn Mawr College. She has also completed a one year course in business administration at Harvard-Radcliffe.

A founding member of the Board of the Churchill School, New York City, she sits on the Boards of the Atlantic City Racing Association and the Connelly Foundation of Philadelphia. She also serves on the Alumnae Board of Rosemont College and the President's Advisory Council of the College of New Rochelle. A Trustee of Seton College, Yonkers, New York, she is one of five founding members of the New York Institute for Child Development in New York City.

The third new Board member is Neal R. Peirce, a syndicated columnist associated with the Washington Post Writers Group. A prominent lecturer on government issues, he helped found the *National Journal* in 1969. He now serves as contributing editor to the publication.

A graduate of Princeton University and a Woodrow Wilson Fellow, he was political editor of the *Congressional Quarterly* from 1960 to 1969. He is the author of ten books on political topics.

Samuel A. Banks, Ph.D., President of Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is the last of the newly elected

Board members. His Doctorate in psychology and religion is from the University of Chicago. He also holds the Degree of Doctor of Letters from the College of Charleston. In addition to his Presidential duties at Dickinson, he teaches one course each year in the Department of Psychology and lectures regularly at the Law School as well as at the Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine. Before coming to Dickinson, he served as Chief of the Division of Social Sciences and Humanities for the Department of Community Health and Family Medicine at the University of Florida College of Medicine.

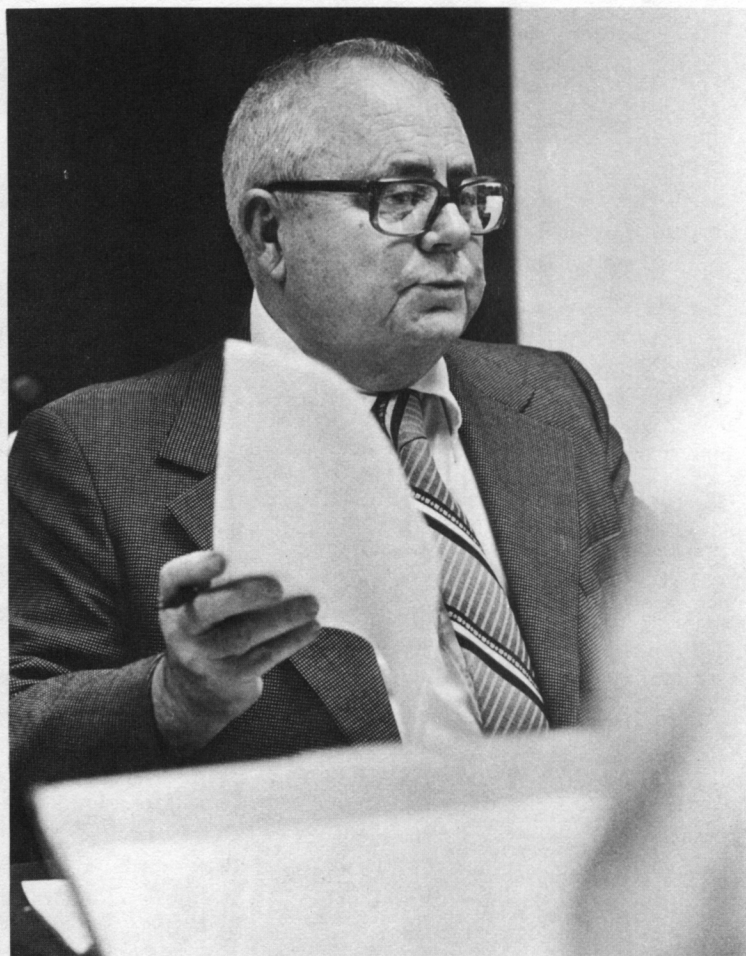
On the Board of Trustees of both Dickinson College and Bethune-Cookman College of Daytona Beach, Florida, he is a member of the University Senate of the United Methodist Church. Having been a member of the 1976-77 Joint Advisory Committee of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Association for Higher Education on "New Directions in the Humanities," he is presently on the National Board of Consultants for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Having served as President of the Society for Health and Human Values for 1972-73, he was a member of its Executive Council from 1969-74. He has also been on the Board of Directors for the Institute on Human Values in Medical Education since 1969. A member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities, he sits on the Board of Trustees of New York City's Milton Helpner Library of Legal Medicine, the Institute of Forensic Medicine. From 1973-74 he served as President of Florida's District V Mental Health Board.

He has authored 14 articles and reviews and portions of seven texts and acted as a consultant to 11 institutions of higher education—five of them, medical schools. He received the 1978 Liberty Bell Award from the Pennsylvania Bar Association for furthering human rights in the State. An affiliate member of the American Association of University Professors, he also serves on the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.

Of Applicants and Admissions

by Samuel S. Conly, Jr., M.D. 'S44



Dr. Conly, an Associate Dean in the Medical College, is beginning his 13th year as Director of Admissions.

The number of applicants to United States medical schools has fluctuated in an irregular pattern through the years and has been variously associated with the number of 22-year-olds in the U.S. population, the enrollment in U.S. undergraduate colleges and universities, the degree of perceived attractiveness and accessibility of a career in medicine, the cost and the ability to meet the cost of a medical education and societal pressures and influences. Boom periods occurred during the several years following World War II and again in the early and mid 1970's (see Table 1). The applicant pool reached its peak in 1974 when more than 42,000 individuals filed applications for admission to almost 15,000 first year class places. Since 1974 the number of applicants has decreased each year; in 1979, approximately 36,000 applicants competed for some 16,000 places.

In contrast to the up and down fluctuations in the applicant pool, the number of places in the first year classes of U.S. medical schools has been rising fairly steadily, at least over the past 30-plus years. Today there are almost three times as many first year places as there were 40 years ago and more than twice as many as 30 years ago.

Nationally, the competition for admission to medical school over the years has shifted back and forth. In 1961, considering the ratio of first year class places available to the number of applicants, an applicant had better than one chance in two of being admitted, while in 1949, chances were worse than one in three. In 1974, the peak applicant year, the odds were a little better than one in three and in 1979 a little worse than one in two.

However, one continues to hear and read about the intensity of the competi-

tion and the pressures and frustrations the premedical student is experiencing in his quest for a medical school place. Actually, based on the ratio of the number of places available to the number of applicants, the competition today is not as severe as it was during the periods of 1948 to 1951 and 1971 to 1977. It is unfortunate that in the unsuccessful applicant pool there are many highly qualified, strongly motivated individuals with good academic credentials, as reflected by grade point averages and Medical College Admission Test scores. Some continue in academic pursuits and try again; some enter foreign medical schools; and others pursue alternative careers.

Jefferson's experience has been similar to that seen nationally in that there were fluctuations in the applicant pool (closely paralleling the national pattern), an increase in the number of first year places (from 130 to 223 over the past 40 years) and variability in competition for places from year to year (ranging from one chance in seven to one in twenty-two).

Data on the acceptance rate of an individual medical school are often alarming. For example, at Jefferson with an applicant pool of 4,100 in 1979 one of 18 applicants was admitted into the first year, while some medical schools (Case Western Reserve, George Washington, St. Louis, Georgetown and Northwestern) report an even more frightening competitive picture with over 6,500 applicants each for class sizes from 110 to 205. The disparity between national figures and an individual school's data is due to the fact that on the average a student submits applications to nine medical schools. When looking at a single medical school's acceptance rate, it is easy to infer improperly that only a very small proportion of applicants nationally manages to gain admission while, in fact, as aforementioned, one in two to three applicants nationally gains admission.

The Application

The American Medical College Application Service (AMCAS), under the sponsorship of the Association of American Medical Colleges, is a nonprofit

centralized application processing service for applicants to participating U.S. medical schools. AMCAS assists medical schools in the operation of their admissions offices by transmitting complete application materials for each applicant and providing useful rosters and statistical reports. All students applying to AMCAS-participating schools must apply through AMCAS. The applicant benefits by completing but one application if applying to AMCAS schools; the schools benefit by receiving a series of updated, computerized, standardized summaries and by having the applicant's recorded courses and grades verified against official transcripts.

Jefferson began participating in AMCAS in 1974, when 74 of 114 U.S. medical schools participated. We continue to use the service. In 1979, 93 of 126 U.S. medical schools participated.

In addition to the AMCAS forms, Jefferson requests supplemental information for its particular use. Letters of recommendation also are sent directly to Jefferson's Admissions Office. Letters from a college preprofessional committee are preferred, but letters from individual faculty members, including one from biology, chemistry, physics and humanities teachers are permitted if no official committee exists. November 15 of the year prior to the year of desired entrance is the application deadline.

Preference is given to applicants with a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university in the United States. Occasionally, unusually well-qualified candidates are admitted after completing a minimum of 90 college semester hours. A variety of courses in the natural and social sciences is recommended, with specific requirements of one year each of general biology or zoology, physics, inorganic chemistry and organic chemistry. All sciences must include laboratory work. Before a student matriculates at Jefferson, all undergraduate academic requirements must be completed.

The Committee on Admissions at Jefferson is appointed annually by the Committee on Committees of the College. There presently are 26 members of the Committee: six from the pre-clinical

faculty, 14 from the clinical faculty, two with appointments from both the clinical and pre-clinical faculties and the Registrar. Three students with full voting privileges also are appointed.

The Committee is now working on admissions for the first year class entering in 1980. Meetings and interviews for this class began in July, 1979 and will continue until May, 1980. The Committee meets every Wednesday from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m. At the same time the committee is meeting, applicants who have been invited for interviews meet with medical students who answer questions, talk about Jefferson and conduct a tour of facilities. From 2:30 p.m. on, each member of the Committee interviews usually no more than three individuals.

The Selection Process

Once an application for admission is received at Jefferson, and the supplemental material which was mailed out by Jefferson to the applicant has been returned, and the required letters of recommendation have been received, the first decision the Committee on Admissions must make is whether or not the applicant is to receive an invitation for interview. With some 4,100 applications, it is impractical to interview every single applicant no matter how deserving, and the Committee is reluctantly forced to limit the number of interviews to approximately 1,000 per year. The 1,000 interviewees are the applicants who, in the opinion of the Committee, are in the most competitive position for places in the class. Only those who have been interviewed are offered acceptance to Jefferson, but an invitation for interview is not tantamount to acceptance since one of four interviewed eventually matriculates.

Initial screening of an application involves careful review of the information provided by the applicant, of performance in college, of attainment on the Medical College Admission Test and of the required and optional letters of recommendation. A subcommittee of the Committee on Admissions spends many arduous hours in developing, reviewing and refining the guidelines used in determining whether or not to offer an in-

TABLE 1

**Number of Applicants and First Year Places Nationally and at
Jefferson Medical College Since 1940**

First Year Class	Number of U.S. Medical Schools	NATIONALLY		JEFFERSON	
		Individuals Filing Applications	First Year Students	Individuals Filing Applications	First Year Students
1940-41	77	11,854	5,837	N/A	130
1941-42	77	11,940	6,218	N/A	137
1942-43	76	14,043	6,425	N/A	153
1943-44	77	N/A	6,561	N/A	156
1944-45(Jan.)	77	N/A	6,648	N/A	160
1944-45(Sept.)	77	N/A	6,523	N/A	158
1945-46	77	N/A	6,060	N/A	154
1946-47	77	N/A	6,564	N/A	160
1947-48	77	18,829	6,487	N/A	166
1948-49	78	24,242	6,688	N/A	166
1949-50	79	24,434	7,054	N/A	166
1950-51	79	22,279	7,177	2,796	168
1951-52	79	19,920	7,436	2,625	170
1952-53	79	16,763	7,425	2,367	170
1953-54	80	14,678	7,449	1,956	171
1954-55	81	14,538	7,576	1,835	175
1955-56	82	14,937	7,686	1,795	176
1956-57	85	15,917	8,014	1,834	178
1957-58	85	15,791	8,030	1,748	178
1958-59	85	15,170	8,128	1,605	175
1959-60	85	14,952	8,173	1,489	177
1960-61	86	14,397	8,298	1,334	176
1961-62	87	14,381	8,483	1,252	176
1962-63	87	15,847	8,642	1,377	175
1963-64	87	17,668	8,772	1,739	178
1964-65	88	19,168	8,836	2,322	176
1965-66	88	18,703	8,760	2,144	176
1966-67	89	18,250	8,991	2,037	176
1967-68	94	18,724	9,473	2,308	186
1968-69	99	21,118	9,863	2,777	192
1969-70	101	24,465	10,422	2,984	192
1970-71	103	24,987	11,348	3,339	212
1971-72	108	29,172	12,361	3,194	212
1972-73	113	36,135	13,677	3,880	223
1973-74	114	40,506	14,159	4,446	223
1974-75	114	42,624	14,763	4,914	223
1975-76	114	42,303	15,295	4,688	223
1976-77	114	42,155	15,613	4,560	223
1977-78	121	40,569	16,136	4,590	223
1978-79	125	36,636	16,054	4,164	223
1979-80	126	36,137	16,301	4,042	223

interview. Two main considerations are foremost in the minds of those making these decisions: evidence of the applicant's academic aptitude and achievement and his or her personal qualities, including motivation for medicine.

The interview serves several purposes: 1) information about the applicant can be verified and clarified; 2) the applicant can explain unique and complicated aspects of his application; 3) the applicant can become better acquainted with the medical school; and 4) appearance, intellect, ability to communicate, personal qualities, including motivation, can be assessed at first-hand. The main thrust of the interview at Jefferson is to assess personal qualities. Since there are many more acceptable applicants than places in the class, the interview helps to decide what applicants will be most likely to profit from Jefferson's educational programs.

Applicants who in initial screening are not considered competitive are rejected or placed in a hold category pending receipt of additional information, such as new grades or new scores on the New Medical College Admission Test. Applicants who have been interviewed are decided upon by the Committee on Admissions at the earliest possible moment, usually the next meeting following the interviews; actions include rejection, alternate list, deferral for additional information or acceptance.

It is important to point out that selection is not a computer process and that assessment of personal qualities weighs as heavily as assessment of academic aptitude and achievement in the total evaluation of an applicant. The Committee on Admissions agonizes long hours in its discussions and consideration of applicants.

College grades are still a good predictor of success in medical school. No one will argue that grades correlate well with worth as a physician, but in order to become a good physician one must get through medical school. In addition, in the highly competitive admissions procedure, it is difficult to defend the admission of a student with low or mediocre grades and the denial of a place to a student with superior grades, other factors being similar. The Com-

mittee recognizes that grading varies from college to college and even from department to department within the same institution so that grades are weighed in accordance with the Committee's experience and knowledge of the various colleges.

The Committee in looking at grades also notes whether the academic load has been light or heavy; whether the work has been in advanced courses, honors programs, or regular courses; whether grades have risen, fallen or remained at the same level year by year; whether the student is a balanced achiever; and whether grades have possibly been influenced adversely by illness, extracurricular activities, employment, commuting, personal problems, home circumstances and so forth.

The Committee looks at all grades, both science and non-science, and attempts to identify patterns of strength and weakness. Heavier weight is given to science grades because of the nature of the medical curriculum and because science grades correlate better with performance at Jefferson than non-science grades, at least in the first two years. Grades give a great deal of information about the applicant's scholastic potential and serve as a measure of the applicant's ability and motivation to achieve. There is good reason to have a high degree of confidence in grades since repeated studies show a positive correlation between scholastic average and successful completion of medical school.

The New Medical College Admission Test

For the past 50 years the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) has sponsored the following objective tests for applicants to medical school: Scholastic Aptitude Test for Medical Students (1930 to 1946), Professional Aptitude Test (1946 to 1948), Medical College Admission Test (1948 to 1977) and the New Medical College Admission Test (1977 to the present). These tests were designed to furnish further information, in addition to college grades, which would be useful to admissions committees in assessing an applicant's academic ability and knowledge and in predicting success, particularly in the early years of the medical curriculum.

The Medical College Admission Test (MCAT), in existence for 29 years, consisted of four subtests: verbal ability, quantitative ability, general information (previously understanding modern society) and science. Each subtest has standardized scores ranging from 205 to 795, with a mean of 500.

Almost all of the U.S. medical schools utilized MCAT scores, in combination with other admissions information, as an aid to assessing a candidate's ability to handle medical school course work. Based on each medical school's individual experience, various weights and degrees of usefulness were assigned by the schools to MCAT performance in their admissions procedures. Jefferson's findings indicated the following: 1) of all the parameters used in selecting students the MCAT Science subtest score correlated best with academic performance, at least in the preclinical years; 2) a student admitted with a Science score less than 555 was much more likely to experience academic difficulty than one with a score above 555; and 3) once the Science score reached the 600's, higher scores up through the 700's did not predict any better performance: a 745 Science score did not predict higher grades than a 635 did.

The New MCAT, first administered in April 1977, is given twice a year (April or May and September or October), just as the MCAT was, and consists of six subtests: biology, chemistry, physics, science problems, reading skills and quantitative skills. Each subtest has standardized scores ranging from 1 through 15, with a mean of 8.

The 1978-79 first year class was the first admitted with New MCAT scores. It is still too early for conclusions to be reached from correlation studies. Initial impressions indicate that similar correlation exists between performance at Jefferson and new MCAT science subjects and Science Problems scores.

The new MCAT resulted from an extensive study by the Association of American Medical Colleges through its Medical College Admissions Assessment Program (MCAAP) now defunct from lack of funds. The MCAT concentrated on the basic question of who would or would not succeed in medical school,

assisted in lowering the failure rate in the basic medical sciences of the medical curriculum and was a factor in reducing attrition in U.S. medical schools from 11 percent 15 to 20 years ago to about four percent today. However, admissions committees needed better methods of identifying and measuring characteristics in applicants which are predictive of their performance in clinical situations. The intent of the New MCAT is to do a better job in assessing skills and knowledge considered to be important prerequisites for medical school. Emphasis is placed on interpretation of data and problem solving, rather than testing just for factual knowledge.

In Table 2, the grade point averages and average scores on the Medical College Admission Test of applicants admitted into Jefferson Medical College are presented for the past ten years. These data are reported in order to provide information on mean academic credentials and to allow an individual the opportunity to compare his own credentials with the average ones.

Admissions committees warmly welcome whatever help the New MCAT and studies such as the MCAAP are able

to provide in better assessing personal qualities (non-cognitive attributes) of applicants. The most difficult task in admissions is judging motivation and personal qualities. We cannot yet define precisely what a good physician is. Even if we could and were able to identify all of his/her attributes, the state of the art has not reached the point at which these attributes can be measured accurately and validly.

The problem is compounded by the recognizable differences in personality traits between surgeons, psychiatrists, internists, medical research scientists and the many other practitioners in various fields. However, there are basic non-cognitive qualities essential to all physicians: honesty, integrity, motivation, perseverance, good judgment, sincerity, concern for others, personal stability, ability to relate to people, emotional maturity, sense of responsibility, self-discipline, self-confidence, adaptability, tolerance, sensitivity, willingness to sacrifice, dedication, decision-making ability, stamina and all other qualities not included in the list but on which there would be common agreement.

Lacking precise measuring techniques, the Committee on Admissions

evaluates personal traits as best it can by studying faculty reports from colleges, scholastic performance, information provided in application forms, autobiographical sketches, interviews and information from alumni and other respected members of the community. The Committee is vitally interested in assessing non-cognitive attributes and expends a great deal of effort in this direction.

Admission Categories

Since Jefferson receives a substantial portion of its operating funds from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at least 70 percent of each first year class consists of bonafide Pennsylvania residents. In 1979, 158 of 1,474 Pennsylvania residents and 65 of 2,568 out-of-state residents entered who applied to Jefferson. Competition among non-Pennsylvanians is very keen.

The Admissions Office realizes that determining residency is not always a straight-forward matter and it therefore follows a rather complicated set of guidelines which appear in the catalogue and admissions brochure. If the Committee's initial determination is not accepted by the applicant, final assessment is made



through an appeals procedure.

Women were first admitted into Jefferson Medical College in 1961. In Jefferson's admissions procedure no distinction is made between men and women. Both are treated equally without regard to sex. Ten years ago there were 272 applicants, 44 were accepted and 26 matriculated. In 1979 the applicants numbered 1,086, 103 were offered acceptances and 43 entered the freshman class. The number of women applicants to Jefferson rose steadily each year from 1961 until 1976 when the annual figure stabilized at about 1,000.

Jefferson welcomes applications from well-qualified minority students and actively recruits in this direction. A minority applicant to Jefferson with good personal qualities, strong motivation for medicine and good academic qualifications, as reflected in undergraduate grade point average and Medical College Admission Test scores, has an excellent chance of being offered an acceptance for admission to Jefferson.

In 1975 James H. Robinson, M.D. became Associate Dean for Minority Affairs. His prime responsibilities are recruiting minority applicants for admission and counseling them during their years at Jefferson.

In Jefferson's 1979 entering first year class of 223 students, the number of minority and/or disadvantaged students is as follows: American Indian, one; Black American, seven; Mexican American, four; Puerto Rican (Mainland), three; and White Disadvantaged, two.

The Supreme Court decision in the Bakke case was very well publicized. This decision addressed the issue of setting aside a fixed number of places for admission of minority groups as being contrary to the tenets of the Fourteenth Amendment. Jefferson does not have a quota system for minority admissions and continues its active recruitment of well-qualified minority students. The Bakke decision therefore did not affect Jefferson procedures.

A Message to Alumni

The applications of sons and daughters of alumni receive most careful attention and consideration. Every opportunity is given to the alumni-related applicant with acceptable qualifications to gain admission. Data are presented in Table 3 regarding the number of applicants and matriculants who are offspring of Jefferson alumni. The Director of Admissions is available to give ad-

vice and counsel to sons and daughters of alumni and the Committee on Admissions readily grants interviews. However, on the matter of interviews the Committee finds itself in a dilemma, particularly in the case of the applicant with non-competitive credentials and no hope for admission. If the son or daughter is not interviewed, the Committee is criticized: "The least you could have done was to extend an invitation for interview." If an interview is conducted, the Committee is also criticized: "Why did you have him or her in for an interview, raise hopes thereby and then reject him." Neither approach satisfies, and the Committee asks for your help and understanding.

Another matter which requires comment involves the writing of letters of recommendation by alumni on behalf of applicants for admission. The Committee welcomes such letters and thanks the alumni for their input. The Committee recognizes the disappointment when an alumnus' candidate is denied admission. Each year more than 300 letters of recommendation are received from alumni. Even if the Committee restricted its acceptances only to those applicants recommended by alumni, and obviously it cannot if it is to be fair

Jefferson's Admissions Committee in session at a weekly meeting (photo at left). Associate Dean for Minority Affairs James H. Robinson (right at right) leads unanimous vote for acceptance of student for the class of 1984.



and equitable, with 223 places in the first year class there are simply insufficient positions to satisfy all of the applicants with alumni recommendations. Please continue to write letters but recognize the extremely difficult task an admissions committee faces. Please give the Committee all the information you can about an applicant's personal qualities, using anecdotal incidents as illustrations of his or her non-cognitive attributes if at all possible.

Diversity of Programs

Since 1974 Jefferson has been a participant in the Early Decision Program (EDP). The Early Decision Program is designed for the applicant with strong credentials who knows for a certainty that he or she wants Jefferson as first choice of all medical schools. It is a procedure by which an applicant may request and receive an early decision regarding his application. Application is made prior to August 1 and decision must be reported before October 1 of the year prior to the date of anticipated matriculation. A student applying under the Early Decision Program may not apply to any other U.S. medical school until decision is made on his or her application. He or she must attend that

school if it offers a place during the Early Decision segment of the admission year. Usually, 30 to 50 students apply to Jefferson as Early Decision Program applicants and 12 to 23 matriculate. In 1979, 32 applied, 16 acceptances were offered and 13 entered the freshman class.

In each of the 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 first year classes, there were 12 students and in 1978 and 1979 there were 24 students in the Physician Shortage Area Program. The program is designed to educate medical students who intend to enter family medicine and practice in physician shortage areas, especially in rural communities of Pennsylvania. The increase in the number of students developed as a result of an affiliation with Indiana University of Pennsylvania and the establishment of the Cooperative Jefferson-Indiana University of Pennsylvania Medical Education Program for the purpose of improving the distribution of physicians in Pennsylvania. As part of the existing Physician Shortage Area Program, this cooperative effort is designed to increase the opportunities for young men and women from rural Pennsylvania who wish to pursue careers as family medicine physicians and to practice in physi-

cian shortage areas. Some of the 24 places in the first year class will be filled by applicants enrolled at Indiana University of Pennsylvania in accordance with the agreement between that institution and Jefferson. The 96 students admitted into the program in the past six years have indicated they will return to the practice of family medicine in 38 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.

In 1963 a cooperative effort was initiated between Jefferson Medical College and The Pennsylvania State University to enable selected, highly qualified students to earn both the B.S. and M.D. degrees in five calendar years after they graduated from high school. The students spend the first five terms on the University Park Campus and then proceed to Jefferson, returning to Penn State for at least one further summer term after the freshman year at Jefferson. Up to 40 students each year enter Jefferson's first year class in this program; the average number is 29.

To be considered for the cooperative program, an applicant must be in the highest tenth of his or her high school class and must present a total score on the Scholastic Aptitude Test of 1350 or higher.

The accelerated program has been ex-

TABLE 2

Summary of Mean Grade Point Averages and Mean Medical College Admission Test Scores of First Year Classes, Jefferson Medical College, for the Past Ten Years

First Year Class	MEAN GPA'S			Verbal Ability	MEAN MCAT SCORES			Science	
	Science	Non-Science	Cum		Quantitative Ability	General Information			
1970-71	3.31	3.27	3.29	580	630	582	580		
1971-72	3.27	3.23	3.25	591	621	573	586		
1972-73	3.42	3.36	3.39	582	644	574	612		
1973-74	3.43	3.41	3.42	587	629	570	616		
1974-75	3.52	3.48	3.50	572	621	568	625		
1975-76	3.52	3.49	3.50	583	635	562	644		
1976-77	3.50	3.50	3.50	593	651	566	648		
1977-78	3.48	3.48	3.48	588	635	565	654		
				Biol.	Chem.	Phys.	Probs.	Reading	Quant.
1978-79	3.59	3.61	3.60	10.00	10.44	10.34	10.42	9.70	10.23
1979-80	3.54	3.59	3.56	9.97	10.01	10.03	10.23	9.53	9.68

tensively studied over the past 16 years; some studies are following students through residencies and practice. It will take several more years before final assessment of the program can be made.

A joint medical education program, administered by the Delaware Institute of Medical Education and Research, was initiated in 1970 between Jefferson Medical College and the State of Delaware. The cooperating partners are the University of Delaware, Wilmington Medical Center and Jefferson Medical College. This program provides for up to 20 places for qualified Delaware residents for each first year class at Jefferson Medical College.

Financial assistance is available to students in the program through appropriate state funds in the form of a subsidy, scholarships and loans, administered by the Delaware Academy of Medicine.

All students at Jefferson Medical College are assigned to affiliated hospitals for a substantial part of their clinical clerkships; participants in the Jefferson-Delaware program are expected to serve a major portion of their clinical clerkships at the Wilmington Medical Center and other Delaware hospitals affiliated with Jefferson Medical College.

All applicants must be bona fide residents of the State of Delaware, according to the same criteria in effect at the University of Delaware and must complete a supplemental application for the Jefferson-Delaware Medical Education Program.

Hints for the Applicant

The following advice is offered to students who are entering college or are already in college and are planning to apply for admission to medical school:

1. Obtain a copy of Admission Requirements of U.S. Medical Schools from the Association of American Colleges, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036 (price \$5.00) and become familiar with the contents.
2. Arrange your undergraduate pre-medical programs so that all required courses for admission are completed by the end of your junior year.
3. Take the New Medical College Admission Test in April or May as your junior year is ending. Repeat the test in September or October if you are not satisfied with your scores. Since Jefferson considers only the highest complete set of scores, the test can be retaken at no risk.
4. Apply to medical school in June after your junior year.
5. Do not leave the Personal Comments page of the application blank; provide information that will help an admissions committee to know you better.
6. See that the required letters of recommendation are received soon after your application is submitted.

7. Do not flood your application with excessive numbers of optional letters and published reports; exercise good judgment in this regard.
8. For your own benefit, so that you can know your interest is not strictly romantic, get some direct exposure to medicine.
9. Participate in extracurricular activities; they provide a broadening experience and develop leadership qualities.
10. Be yourself during a medical school interview. There are no "right" or "wrong" answers. In the limited time available, the interviewer is trying to get to know you better, to learn more about your personal qualities. Neatness in dress and grooming is a plus.

The foregoing report provides an overview of admissions at Jefferson Medical College. A great deal more could have been included. We do not yet know the magic formula for selecting medical students. Much attention is being given to the assessment of non-cognitive attributes of applicants, but refined tools for valid measurement are still unavailable. An admissions committee of 26 members, with dedication and commitment, in a democratic fashion and under diverse pressures, struggles countless hours with the difficult task of selecting the best students for Jefferson Medical College.

TABLE 3

Admissions Data on the Sons and Daughters of Jefferson Alumni for the Past Ten Years

Year	Number of Applicants	Number Offered Acceptance	Number Entered
1970	56	29	23
1971	54	28	24
1972	81	42	38
1973	87	41	36
1974	100	51	38
1975	68	46	46
1976	97	53	45
1977	88	41	31
1978	88	48	37
1979	85	48	33

The Making of a Medical School

by Frederick B. Wagner, M.D. '41

Physicians at the time of George McClellan were general practitioners who treated the ill with emetics, cathartics and bloodletting. General anesthesia was a generation away and Listerian principles of antiseptics two generations yet to come. Brilliant men of this era could pull themselves up by their own bootstraps by studying anatomy from obsolete textbooks and then, as was becoming possible, dissect cadavers and perform their own post-mortem examinations. Such a man was George McClellan, the Founder of Jefferson Medical College, and such were the type of men he gathered to his school. It was a relatively simple matter for the medical scholar of that time to switch his lectures from anatomy to surgery, to chemistry, to materia medica or to midwifery. Most of the medical literature was British or French, with few Philadelphia physicians contributing anything at all. Medical journals were practically non-existent, the mainstay being the *American Medical Recorder*. The only library resources, actually a luxury of the times, were in the College of Physicians and Pennsylvania Hospital. The only other medical library of importance in the United States was in New York.

In those days, even more so than now, if one wished to study medicine in the grand manner it was necessary to come from a relatively well-to-do family. George McClellan not only was endowed with a native brilliance, but he came from a distinguished family which provided for his graduation from Yale in 1815, at the age of 19, and from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1819, at the age of 23.

The mention of the McClellan family forces anyone of historic bent into a digression that requires no apology. According to Edward Bauer's book *Doctors Made in America*, ten of the McClellan family had graduated from Jefferson by 1961. The Founder's brother Samuel, a graduate of Yale

Medical School, was appointed Dean of Jefferson at age 30 and served from 1830 to 1834. His specialty was anatomy and obstetrics. The Founder's son was General George B. McClellan, General of the Union Army of the Potomac, who was also the Democratic candidate for Presidency defeated by Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

The Founder's nephew, and General's first cousin, was John Hill Brinton (Jefferson, 1852) who later shared the divided Chair of Surgery with Samuel W. Gross upon the retirement and subsequent death of the great Samuel D. Gross. George McClellan (Jefferson, 1870), the grandson of the Founder, shared the split in Forbe's Chair of Anatomy by taking applied anatomy while Dr. Edward Spitzka, his rival, took general anatomy. This grandson of McClellan studied in the Arts Department of the University of Pennsylvania as well as abroad, and taught surface anatomy from the living nude male body. He was ambidextrous in the making of sketches and drawings while teaching. He wrote on *Anatomy in Relation to Art* as well as a text on *Regional Anatomy*.

The Founder was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1796. His ancestry was noteworthy, for he inherited the blood of battling Highlanders and of American Revolutionary patriots. His great grandfather, Samuel McClellan, fought at the side of Charles Edward at Culloden Moor in 1746 and escaped England for Worcester, Massachusetts, the same year in order to save his own life. His grandfather, Samuel, Jr., fought in the French and Indian War, moved to Woodstock, Connecticut, and became a brigadier-general under Washington. His maternal grandfather had also fought in that war. His father, James, was a respected merchant, wool grower with manufacturing interests, and head of Woodstock Academy where the Founder received his preliminary education.

"Little Mac," as he was called in boyhood because of his short stature, early displayed the traits that were galvanized throughout his life—namely, tireless energy, positive character that made him a strong leader rather than a teamworker, excellence in mathematics and language, instant comprehension, quick movements, promptness of opinion, and enthusiasm for whatever cause he espoused.

During his student days at the University of Pennsylvania,

Dr. Wagner, the Grace Revere Osler Professor of Surgery, has written extensively on the history of JMC's Department of Surgery. His account of Jefferson's founding provides a straightforward narration of the events that served as a backdrop for the secret society activities discussed by Dr. Ramsay in the following article.

he read extensively, worked hard clinically and was outstandingly interested in anatomy and surgery. He took what would be considered today an internship at the Philadelphia Almshouse. There he captivated his colleagues with his fund of knowledge, his coordination of eye and hand as well as mind and tongue and by his mental stimulation of others. He took every opportunity to perform postmortems and to try operations on the dead body. Continuing medical education was a natural compulsion in his make-up.

Unlike Samuel D. Gross, his eminent pupil who barely survived the first year of private practice in Philadelphia by translating foreign textbooks, McClellan was immediately successful clinically. He became known as a surgeon and performed many operations which increased in scope and novelty with time. In 1823 he removed the lower jaw for sarcoma, which it is stated required but four minutes. Lest one be unduly awed, it must be remembered that most of the surgery would be considered minor by today's standards. It consisted mainly of blood letting, incision for drainage of infections on or near the surface of the body, and amputations. This was what Dr. Joseph Pancoast later referred to as the "antiphlogistic touch of the therapeutic knife." The surgery was rapid and crude, lacking anesthesia and antisepsis. McClellan at this time advocated the tearing out of tumors to decrease bleeding and opposed preliminary ligation of blood vessels.

In 1820, at age 24, McClellan married Eliza Brinton from an influential family. That year was the start of his teaching in anatomy and surgery that catapulted him to clinical and academic fame. He rented a house on Walnut Street near Sixth which served as his office and lecture room. Within several years he had the most successful of the private schools and was regarded as the best teacher of anatomy and surgery. It was predicted by knowing observers that he was the coming dominant figure in Philadelphia surgery. For need of more space he had to move his practice to what is now Sansom Street and rent a part of Rembrandt Peale's "Apollodorian Gallery."

At the age of 27, in 1823, McClellan began thinking about founding a new school. An earlier attempt in 1818 headed by W.C.P. Barton, Professor of Botany at the University of Pennsylvania, was thwarted by a protest meeting of students of the University. It was an act of heresy to start a new medical school in competition with one's own Alma Mater.

The Founding of JMC

McClellan's strategy has been recounted many times. None of the initiative, boldness, persistence or drama can be denied him. In 1824, he (age 29), along with Dr. John Eberle (age 38), Dr Joseph Klapp (age 41), and Mr. Jacob Green, A.M. (age 35, the son of R. Ashbel Green, former President of Princeton College), proposed in a letter that they had united to form a faculty and wished to be the medical department of Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. When the Trustees of Jefferson College of Canonsburg agreed, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania made

a protest to the legislature in the form of a Memorial and went to law in an effort to prevent the new school from issuing diplomas. This document, under the Chairmanship of William Tilghman, was read in the Pennsylvania Senate on January 30, 1826. It is worth reading as a scholarly, logical, and seemingly just argument against legislative permission for incorporation of a second medical college in Philadelphia.

In a famous horse and buggy ride with a quick change-over at the home of Dr. Washington L. Atlee in Lancaster, McClellan reached Harrisburg, 96 miles from Philadelphia, in less than 24 hours. He obtained legislative approval for the granting of degrees the following morning and by the next day the Charter was safe in Philadelphia. This daring ride has been likened by some to Paul Revere's. The comparison is somewhat appealing since the latter was the great grandfather of Grace Revere Gross Osler who endowed a Professorship in Surgery at Jefferson which bears her name.

Promptly after the Charter was consummated the faculty added two members, Dr. Benjamin Rush Rhees and Dr. Francis S. Beattie, and rearranged the chairs. All were young men, who were competing against the dominant and oldest medical authority and were putting their careers in jeopardy; each of them was under a ban. Their legacy is the pride of every Jefferson Alumnus and of anyone who holds a position at Jefferson today.

The early problems of the new school consisted of insufficient funds, continued opposition and harassment from the University of Pennsylvania, and in-fighting among the faculty. Owing to these factors, some of McClellan's colleagues were of necessity chosen from among men of talent inferior to his own. Clashes in personality and association of incongruous elements led to periodic disruptions of faculty unity. Despite all this, ten years after the official granting of the Charter, McClellan had the satisfaction of seeing 360 pupils in the school he had founded.

McClellan's lectures were delivered extemporaneously and with an exuberance of thought that stimulated and communicated individually with every member of the class. He carried his students through his thought process and made them part of it. The material was lucid, forceful and authentic for that time. He was not a writer but did contribute a few articles to several of the existing medical periodicals. He edited an edition of *Eberle's Theory and Practice of Physics* with notes and additions. A textbook on anatomy in collaboration with his brother Samuel was never completed. A one-volume surgery text was published just before his death. Although of practical value it was greatly dwarfed by the prestigious *System of Surgery* published less than ten years later by his eminent pupil, Dr. Samuel D. Gross.

McClellan's greatest contribution to medical education was the involvement of students in the care of patients under suitable guidance. McClellan insisted on using actual patients in clinics of the new school as he had done in his private school. This concept came to be the greatest strength of Jefferson Medical College and has been the basis of its traditional reputation for graduating excellent clini-

cians. It is surprising that this method of teaching in collegiate clinics should have met with opposition. Nevertheless, it was opposed by conservatives as being "misleading, ineffectual and superficial." Sixty years later William Osler, at the University of Pennsylvania and at Johns Hopkins, introduced teaching from the bedside in the open wards of his day. Since 1954 teaching has been extended to the bedside of private patients at Jefferson and to affiliated hospitals. Teaching from open wards has ceased. The basic principle of learning directly from a patient was McClellan's. Having proved effective in all of the settings that followed, it is a standard system in all medical schools today.

McClellan's operative skill included almost every operation known at that time, as well as others that he originated. He was outstanding in ophthalmic surgery and among the first to introduce successful extraction of the lens in Philadelphia. With Mott of New York and Warren of Boston he shared the credit for establishing many procedures that had been done only in Europe. He performed many operations on the upper and lower jaw. In 1838 he successfully performed a scapulo-humeral amputation because of a fungating cancer. McClellan overturned the opinion that the parotid gland was irremovable by performing the procedure 11 times with one death due to neurologic complications from ligation of the common carotid artery.

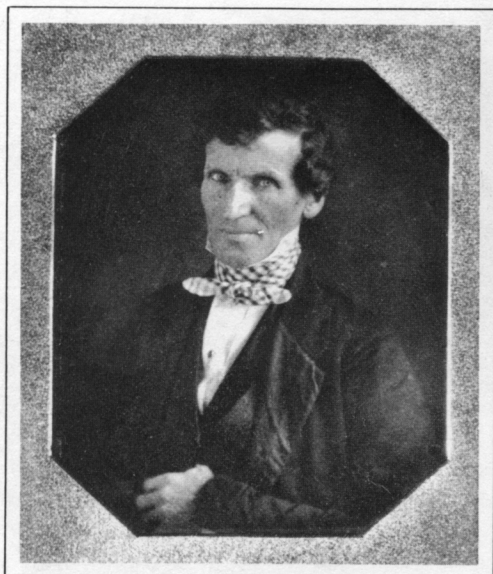
With the passage of time there developed vacancies in the chairs, resignations, switching and accusations. There even was a litigation by McClellan suing Francis Smith Beattie, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, for libel because of an accusation of unethical behavior. New blood in the faculty represented by Pattison, Dunglison and Revere (paternal grand uncle of Lady Grace Revere Gross Osler) brought a spirit of independence and strong will which challenged the authority of the Founder, who apparently did not reckon with the power and stability of the Board of Trustees. He made a mistake that has always been fatal to those who have challenged the Board. He

called it "a parcel of politicians" and a "blackguard Board of Trustees." He proclaimed that the institution was rotten and "going to the dogs." In 1838, by a decision of the Board, all the Chairs were vacated and a new organization set up. At first McClellan's name was excluded, but when he was included in a final vote on July 10, Joseph Pancoast received seven votes and McClellan but five. The connection of the Founder with his school was at an end.

It would be unfair to lose interest in the further career of a man who had done so much for Jefferson. Naturally, he was mortified, but not outdone. This irrepressible man immediately used the same strategy to found a third school. By going in person he again obtained a Charter from the State Legislature for an institution entitled "The Medical Department of Pennsylvania College" at Gettysburg. McClellan assembled a good faculty with five associates and commenced the first course of lectures with nearly 100 pupils in November, 1839. A quarrel arose in 1843 and McClellan reluctantly had to resign his final professorship. Nevertheless, this school survived and for almost two decades many in Philadelphia rated it the best of the three schools. Closed by attrition during the Civil War, it remains associated with Jefferson's history because all three schools were involved in a nationwide effort for the reform of medical education that got under way in 1839 and culminated in the organization of the American Medical Association.

Now retired from lecturing, he spent the rest of his life in practice. He treated all classes of people, but among the poor his name became a household word. He developed a facial neuralgia which gradually extended through his limbs. Death came suddenly on May 8, 1847, when he was 51. On that morning he assisted at two operations. By noon he was forced home because of acute abdominal pain. By midnight he went into shock and died shortly thereafter. Postmortem examination revealed a perforated sigmoid colon.

George McClellan is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, above the East River Drive in Philadelphia, Section L, Lot 46.



Kappa Lambda

*JMC's early vicissitudes
may have been
related to
secret society activities*

by Andrew J. Ramsay, Ph.D.



Alumni of Jefferson Medical College are familiar with the heroic efforts of George McClellan to establish the College against overwhelming resistance and guide it to extraordinary status in the short span of 15 years (1824-1839). But certain facts and forces leading to his unfortunate separation from the College he founded have not been recognized and analyzed critically. Except for the inference by Leake, these circumstances have remained largely unknown, ignored or unexplored. It is appropriate that this phase of our early history be examined more carefully.

Incomplete records of the problems and struggles that led to McClellan's exclusion from Jefferson's newly reorganized faculty (1839) have prompted historians, unaware of the early covert tactics against him and the College, to ascribe blame for his growing difficulties entirely to his possessiveness, dictatorial tendencies and tactlessness. However, some, if not most, of his extreme behavior was probably caused and surely exacerbated by the activities of certain members of a secret society—Kappa Lambda Medical Society of Hippocrates. Its Philadelphia chapter, established in 1822, continued to operate well into the 1830's, overlapping the final fateful days of McClellan's association with Jefferson when he lost his Chair on the faculty.

KA, the first Greek letter society to be formed in any of the professions (Fraser), was founded in 1819 by Dr. Samuel Brown, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. Though part of its stated purpose was laudable, it required members to protect and to promote the interests of all fellow members over non-members and to operate in secret. The oath required at initiation was essentially as follows: "You do swear that you will endeavor to exalt the character of the Medical Profession by a life of virtue and honor, that you will keep the secrets, guard the reputations, and advance the interests of this Society and of each of its members; and that you will never encourage anyone to devote himself to the Study of Medicine whose learning, talents, and honorable qualities are not such as to render him respectable in his profession, and worthy to be distinguished as a member of this Society." Initiates had to respond with an "I do." (Though sounding innocuous, the oath did offer justification for chicanery.)

The sign used to identify members was made by crossing the index and middle fingers of one hand with those of the other hand so as to form a square. At the same time, the word "primitive" was to be used in an appropriate phrase. The Society's symbol or emblem was a crystal, in the form of a cube. It signified a primitive type of crystal capable of uniting in regular figures, thereby expressive of the purity, principles and harmonious combination of members.

Dr. Ramsay was named Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in July, 1972, after teaching in the Medical College for 36 years. References for his article are on file in Jefferson's Alumni Office.

For the Society's name, "Kappa" was chosen because it is the first letter of the Greek word for "crystal"; "Lambda" was added to confuse non-members. The badge of the Society was inscribed "Virtue, Science, Friendship and Harmony," and the motto adopted was "non doctior, sed meliore imbutus doctrina." Percival's *Medical Ethics* was adopted for use by the Society. Dues of two dollars per year were supplemented by an initiation fee of five dollars.

In addition to the chapters in Philadelphia and Lexington, others are known to have existed in New York, Washington City, Baltimore, Luzerne County (Pennsylvania), Mississippi and Georgia; chapters were approved for Boston and the U.S. Navy, among others, but it is not known whether they were ever established. Lexington, the mother chapter, had also arranged for a grand chapter in each state and in other countries, each with the power to charter new chapters.

The first meetings of the Philadelphia chapter were held on June 7, 14 and 28, 1822, with Dr. Samuel Brown of Transylvania as installing officer. Founding members were Drs. Samuel Jackson, Thomas T. Hewson, Thomas Harris, Charles D. Meigs, J. H. Gordon, Hugh L. Hodge, Franklin Bache and René La Roche. Philadelphia's records list 117 members (between 1822 and 1831) with five resignations.

Records of the Philadelphia chapter are the most complete extant and are deposited in the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia on Twenty-Second Street. Whether Kappa Lambda activities in Philadelphia continued after dissolution of the chapter in 1835 or went largely underground, as in New York, is difficult to ascertain because of the mandated secrecy. Although records ceased on the day of dissolution, subsequent power struggles and their outcomes at Jefferson Medical College suggest the Society's continuing influence.

The founders and most early initiates of the Philadelphia chapter appear to have been associated with the University of Pennsylvania's Medical School and/or Pennsylvania Hospital (Leake). Naturally, they were at least initially opposed to a second medical school in Philadelphia and to its founder, his friends and supporters.

George McClellan received his M.D. Degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. After graduation, he did extensive medical work and anatomical dissections at Pennsylvania Hospital and the Alms House as well as practicing privately and establishing and conducting a very successful private school of anatomy. Enjoying an enviable reputation as a capable physician and surgeon-anatomist, he rapidly attracted a large and commanding practice.

Unfortunately he soon became *persona non grata* at the University of Pennsylvania, at the Pennsylvania Hospital and with KA obviously because of professional jealousies and two other factors, neither of which would have generated special concern in a completely ethical, non-prejudicial professional community. First, through no fault of his own,

McClellan, on account of his friendship with Dr. Granville Pattison, incurred the animosity of Dr. William Gibson, Professor of Surgery at Pennsylvania. (Pattison, the "turbulent Scot" and master anatomist, had had a professional disagreement with Gibson over a matter of prostatic fascia.)

Gross and Corner attribute Gibson's reputation not so much to his surgical skills but to his arrogance, egotism, bigotry and dictatorial characteristics. They say he was a man of sharp tongue and sour temper, who was known to have few friends. He could, nevertheless, on account of his position exercise pressure and influence colleagues.

The other factor accounting for KA's antagonism towards McClellan relates to a custom of that time whereby a qualified authority was asked to write a review or critique of another's published paper. The editors of the *American Medical Recorder* asked McClellan to review Gibson's article on treatment of fractures of the hip. The article contained a description of a new apparatus which Gibson claimed to have invented for such treatment and a statement about a patient successfully treated through use of the apparatus.

McClellan's detailed review called attention to the existence of the apparatus prior to Gibson's paper. McClellan also indicated that Gibson had been somewhat unfair in his testing and evaluation of other available appliances for the purpose. In order to be sure of his comments, McClellan visited the one patient Gibson had treated. The patient and his doctor told McClellan under oath that Gibson had indeed not cured him, that he was, in fact, suffering greatly.

Gibson, furious over McClellan's review, attempted to refute it by following another custom of the time. He had privately printed and publicly distributed a pamphlet containing a blistering, somewhat personal attack on McClellan. In a pamphlet of his own, "Statement of Facts," McClellan answered. After mentioning Gibson's "angry circulars and contradictory handbills, which, not availing to refute my positions, have been made the instruments of attack upon my reputation," he proceeded methodically to substantiate his review by giving references and questioning the supposed retraction by Gibson's patient. The patient as well as his physician had indeed repudiated to Gibson their previously sworn statements to McClellan. Since Gibson's angry reply had followed McClellan's review by but a few days, it seemed unlikely, McClellan argued, that the patient could have been cured so quickly. McClellan intimated that the patient may very well have been coerced by Gibson and, as became clear to McClellan later, by Gibson's colleague, Dr. William P. Dewees, who held the Chair of Institutes of Medicine, also at Pennsylvania. (The revised sworn statements of the patient and his doctor were only signed by them, but contained technical terminology characteristically used by Gibson and Dewees—a circumstance strongly suggestive of their authorship.)

McClellan surmised that the two professors, frustrated by their inability to discredit him professionally, had goaded or paid two men (Wright and Gwinn) to threaten him with bodily harm, to attack him on the street (which they did, but unsuccessfully) and, finally, to challenge him to a duel (which was never held). Obviously, by this time, McClellan had little use for certain men at Pennsylvania, or they for him. The same year, 1822, Kappa Lambda came to Philadelphia, two years before McClellan, over Pennsylvania's concerted objection, successfully established the Medical Department of Jefferson College (of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania), later to be renamed The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. (Jefferson College later became Washington and Jefferson.)

The reaction to McClellan's achievement was directed at first against him personally, but rapidly grew into a lamentable inter-institutional rivalry manifested by breaches of professional and academic decorum. Samuel D. Gross, M.D., Class of 1828, recalls some incidents regarding the attitude of Dr. William P. Dewees, Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, who shared the prejudices of his colleagues. A female relative of Dewees, while eulogizing a recent Jefferson graduate as a young man of considerable promise, was interrupted by Dewees, who remarked that the praise may all be true, but that it would not do for him and his colleagues to recognize the graduates of Jefferson Medical College.

Again, Gross recalls that after he, while still a student, had translated Hatlin's *Manual of Obstetrics*, and sent a copy as a gift to Dewees, Dewees never acknowledged the gift or the friendly note that accompanied it. Dewees told a mutual

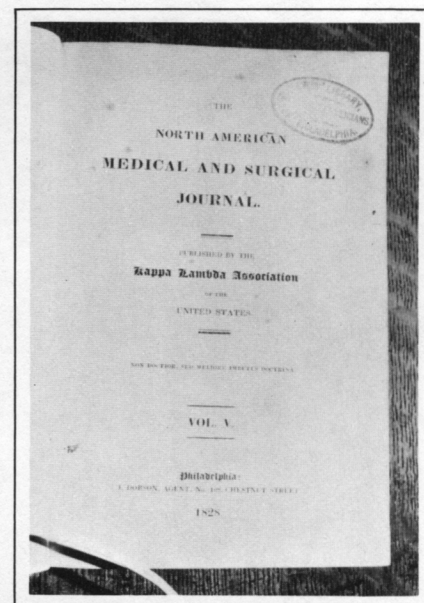
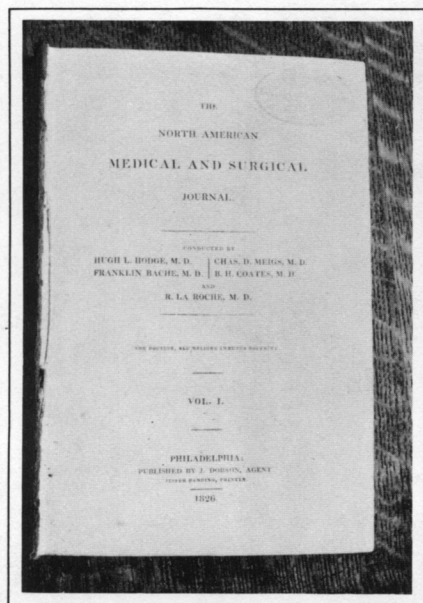
friend that Gross may be clever and promising, but that the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania "could take no notice of anything that emanated from the Jefferson school."

Another incident soon occurred when Gross was translating Bayle and Holland's *General Anatomy* from the French. Carey and Lea of Philadelphia reviewed the manuscript and agreed to publish it and to pay Gross \$200. Later, when they discovered Gross was dedicating the text to George McClellan, his preceptor, they immediately refused to publish. Grigg, another Philadelphia publisher, was glad to accept the manuscript and pay the \$200. (Carey and Lea were friendly with the University of Pennsylvania whose faculty was hostile to McClellan.) Years later, after considerable inter-institutional wound healing, Gross was offered the Chair of Surgery at Pennsylvania. He politely declined and returned instead to Jefferson as Professor of Surgery.

At the time when McClellan tried to establish a second medical school in Philadelphia, the need for it was evident. Attempts prior to McClellan's were made and resisted successfully by Pennsylvania through its influence in the State Legislature. The University construed such attempts as challenges to its supremacy (actually monopoly) and as threats to the financing of its other branches by a possible reduction in the funds brought in by its medical department.

McClellan's first attempt was also fruitless, but with the help of Dr. John Eberle, he succeeded where the others had failed; and by doing so, he caused the animosity of Pennsylvania and KA to intensify. Of course, neither McClellan nor Eberle, nor any of the others who previously attempted to start a second school in Philadelphia, were invited to join KA. Strangely, the last two professors to be appointed to McClellan's first faculty were KA members—Drs. F. S. Beattie and B. Rush Rhees. Surely their affiliation was unknown to McClellan and to the other three members of the first faculty (Drs. Klapp, Eberle, and Green). Since Beattie was ap-

The first issues of the Journal did not disclose its relationship to KA although the five conductors were members. Note the date



Beginning in 1828 the Kappa Lambda Association appeared as the publishers of the Journal

pointed shortly after his initiation into KA, it is interesting to speculate—in light of subsequent events—on his reason for joining, at least physically, “the enemy’s camp.”

Rhees, however, while still a student at Pennsylvania, had spoken in favor of a second school in Philadelphia when his class had been asked by the University to go on record opposing one (Bauer); and, indeed, his subsequent contributions to the new school left no doubt of his loyalty.

Beattie’s Chair was in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. His performance was so unsatisfactory as judged by students and faculty alike that the Trustees finally terminated his appointment (1826). Beattie had also refused to pay his share of the school’s expenses although he was aware, before his appointment, that Jefferson was a proprietary school. In order to recover Beattie’s delinquent payments, Eberle, who had gone on Beattie’s note (as had McClellan), had to go to court. Beattie reacted immediately and vindictively by publishing pamphlets condemning the school, faculty and trustees and, finally, by directing a personal attack against McClellan, which claimed his behavior was unethical. McClellan sued for libel and won.

Meanwhile Beattie turned to the “Guardians” and the membership of KA for aid in his assault on McClellan. Most of the members seem to have supported Beattie. That some did not is evidenced by the carefully worded notations in the Book of Minutes, by replies of the Guardians to Beattie and by the absence of a final resolution of the matter in the Book of Minutes.

Nevertheless, some KA members continued the attack on McClellan. Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell (father of S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., Class of 1850, and a founding member of the Philadelphia KA chapter) entered into a serious contro-

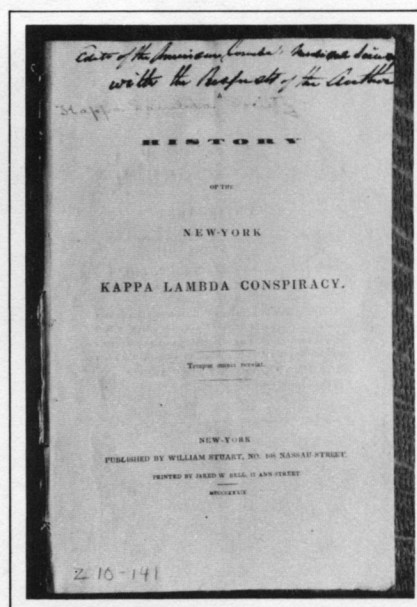
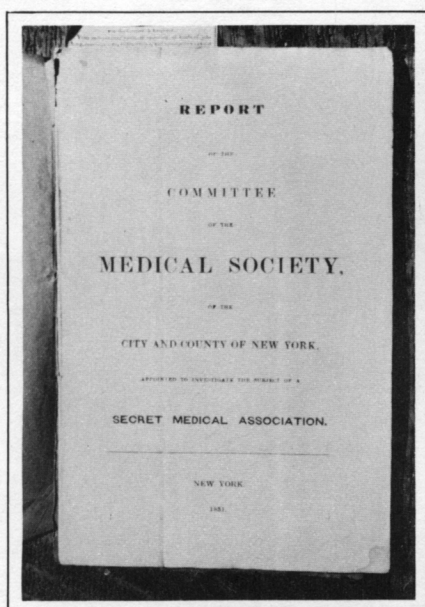
versy with McClellan. Mitchell, who turned to the Society for support, claimed that McClellan had attempted to take patients away from him. (Apparently an exchange of uncomplimentary and unprofessional adjectives had occurred in public.) The Society’s Guardians sided with Mitchell solely on the basis of his version though the patient involved (a Major Howell) said he knew of no acts by McClellan to secure the practice of his family. It is, however, to the credit of the Guardians that while exonerating Mitchell (in keeping with their oath of protection), they added an admonishment that he was “wanting in propriety and consistency of conduct.”

This episode disturbed many of the more honorable members. Dr. William Rush (son of Benjamin Rush) resigned because, he said in a letter, he “could never uphold the character of any individual whose conduct” he could not “justify” (referring to Mitchell). The Society then appointed a committee to consider whether other chapters should be notified of the interchange. Though operational procedures required that other chapters learn the results of deliberations and actions taken, the committee’s final report for the Minutes merely stated that it was “inexpedient” to transmit the information. (When reading the Book of Minutes, one senses that much discretion was exercised with regard to recording discussions of personal matters, especially those that might reflect against the purity of the Society.)

Beattie, meanwhile, encouraged by an article critical of McClellan which was published by the New York chapter, appealed to the court asking for a reversal of its original decision in favor of McClellan. Again KA members testified against McClellan, but one, Dr. B. Coates, admitted under cross-examination that there did exist in Philadelphia a secret medical society.

Coates’ admission immediately came to the attention of the ethical segment of New York’s medical community

*Face page of the
Report
condemning the
New York secret
Kappa Lambda in
1831*



*History of the
activities of the
New York Chapter
of KA containing
articles formerly
appearing in the
New York Weekly
Whig*

which was becoming aware of secret and illicit activities locally. An article critical of KΛ appeared in the *New York Medical and Physial Journal*. The Philadelphia chapter published an answer to this criticism in its *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*. First appearing in 1826, the *Journal* was owned, edited and published by KΛ. Though the original title page bore the names of the editors, these were removed in 1828. The well organized and informative *Journal* lasted only through 1831 because of non-payment of subscriptions, limited circulation and increasingly unfavorable publicity on the Society's secret activities. In the meantime, the *Journal* was used as a vehicle for rebuffing the New York attack.

Aroused, the Medical Society of the City and County of New York appointed a committee to investigate the subject of a secret medical association in their State. Intensifying the situation, Dr. John Stearns published an article in *American Lancet* naming 17 prominent New York physicians as members of the secret association. Two of those named were actually not members and, in resentment, sued the publishers of *Lancet* for libel. (Stearns apologized, but the repercussions forced suspension of the publication.) More than 260 witnesses had testified to the existence of the Society in New York, either as a branch of the "notorious KΛ of Philadelphia" or as a similar group. It is revealing that 13 New York physicians, all of whose names appear in the Philadelphia KΛ records as New York chapter members, signed a letter to *Lancet* complaining against its article and disclaiming their membership in the secret organization!

The investigating committee for the New York City and County Medical Society submitted its report which pointed out that a secret society did exist and that it practiced "exclusiveness." It also named as members men holding high positions in New York hospitals and medical colleges. It stated that unnecessary consultations were continually arranged between members, but which amounted to "mere farces" (but for fee). Urging all honorable members to resign at once, the report recommended that it be published for the purpose of "informing the public in order to neutralize the effects of the secret association."

Activities in New York did not, however, cease, so in 1831 the New York Medical Society demanded that Kappa Lambda of New York dissolve and publish notice of its dissolution. If all members did not desist from association with the society by January, 1832, the New York Medical Society promised that legal action would be taken against them. Subsequently, Kappa Lambda action in New York seems to have gone underground for a few years (Van Antwerp).

The modus operandi in New York and possibly elsewhere was to infiltrate medical societies, schools and hospitals by securing offices for Kappa Lambda members. One of several exposed examples of chicanery in New York focussed on the trustees of Columbia University. Their actions were so influenced by Kappa Lambda that the entire medical faculty complained; ignored by the trustees, they finally approached the Board of Regents. The latter agreeing with the faculty, would have removed the trustees except that the

wording of their governing charter kept them from doing so. Finally, the indignant medical faculty—none were Kappa Lambdas—resigned in a body. Immediately into their vacated chairs moved the Kappa Lambdas who had initially influenced the trustees (Leake and Van Antwerp).

Those who resigned, all well known and competent, forthwith petitioned Rutgers College in New Jersey to accept them as a medical faculty. Rutgers agreed, but Kappa Lambda, apparently not wanting competition in New York, intervened and induced the New York State Legislature to declare Rutgers' medical degrees worthless in New York because instruction was given in New York, but the degrees were conferred in New Jersey. So, in 1827, after conferring 27 M.D. degrees to graduates and nine honorary degrees to practicing physicians, Rutgers abandoned the last of its three early efforts to establish medical education (Van Antwerp).

Secret KΛ activities continued especially in New York, as indicated by the 1839 publication of a pamphlet containing 14 articles which were entitled "The Kappa Lambda Conspiracy." The articles had previously been published in the *New York Weekly Whig*. Leake has observed that these secret goings-on, including the rigged elections of the New York Medical Society's officers, closely paralleled in time and perhaps in pattern the interpersonal faculty problems and subsequent trustee actions at Jefferson.

All these events occurred at the time of McClellan's strongest reactions. A perceptive, assertive man, McClellan must have been affected by actions, both overt and covert, levelled against him. Jefferson's faculties, beginning with the first, contained a growing number of KΛ members and resignees. Surely McClellan alone was not causing the bickering that increased to unmanageable proportions in the late 1830's? Were the Trustees being unduly influenced as they had been at Columbia? Historians have characterized McClellan's actions at that time as irrational. Their comments range from "for reasons totally obscure" to naming McClellan as the sole cause of the faculty problems that led to the fateful upheaval in 1838. Bauer tells of the personal animosities and jealousies that increasingly plagued the faculty and led to its dissolution by the Trustees.

When the faculty was reconstituted, McClellan lost his chair to Pancoast. Fortunately the upheaval eventually resulted in the appointment of Jefferson's most famous faculty, that of 1841. This group of teachers was thought to be America's strongest in medicine at that time.

Was it merely coincidental that four of the seven chairs in this famous faculty were taken by KΛ's? Of those four—Bache, Meigs, Mitchell and Huston—the first three were founding members of the Philadelphia chapter. It is difficult to overlook the fact that McClellan's original enemies moved quickly to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the school he had begun and from which he was finally excluded.

McClellan was, however, not yet finished. After enlisting another faculty, he approached Pennsylvania College (later renamed Gettysburg College). That school approved the faculty as its medical department. Thus McClellan started Philadelphia's third medical school in November, 1839. Some of the original 100 students followed McClellan from Jefferson; others came from the University of Pennsylvania. The faculty roster included Drs. Samuel G. Morton, George McClellan, G. Calhoun, Jr., Samuel McClellan, William Rush and Walter Johnson. Of these Morton was KA, and Calhoun and Rush were resignees; all were loyal to him.

The school flourished for approximately 20 years when it was considered by many Philadelphians to outrank both Jefferson and Pennsylvania (Corner). Troubled and sick, McClellan resigned in 1843; he died four years later, when he was 51, from perforation of an ulcerated intestine.

Incidentally, included in the State legislative action (1839) enabling McClellan to set up his second school in Philadelphia was a stipulation that henceforth no charter would be given to a school that provides instruction leading to conferral of degrees in arts or medicine unless the instruction would be given in the same city or county as the degree granting institution. (Similar legislative action was taken earlier in New York on account of KA influence in the Rutgers matter.)

Records of the Philadelphia chapter show that no new members were accepted after 1831. Fewer meetings were held; some were cancelled; and little discussion was reported. The later meetings seem to have been mostly concerned with the secrecy requirement and their increasingly troubled publication, the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*. The last recorded meeting was held on February 18, 1835, when the Philadelphia chapter of KA was declared dissolved.

The question remains, however, of whether a mere declaration of dissolution automatically terminated on-going activities, long standing animosities and sworn loyalties. It probably did not though the chapter did deposit its records for posterity in the library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia at that time. KA activity in New York continued for 27 years after dissolution of the Philadelphia chapter, at first covertly, but later, quite openly. The chapter even sent delegates to the National Medical Society conventions each year from 1848 to 1858 and publicly listed notices of its meetings in the Medical Register of the City of New York until 1862.

Despite his accomplishments, McClellan remained a controversial figure. Samuel D. Gross in his *Autobiography* lists the names of 13 renowned young physicians in Philadelphia whom he knew while a student at Jefferson. George McClellan headed the list; the other 12 were all members of KA. Their affiliation was not known to Gross since he did not remain long in Philadelphia after graduating from Jefferson. Because, moreover, of his relationship to Jefferson, he was of course himself never considered for membership.

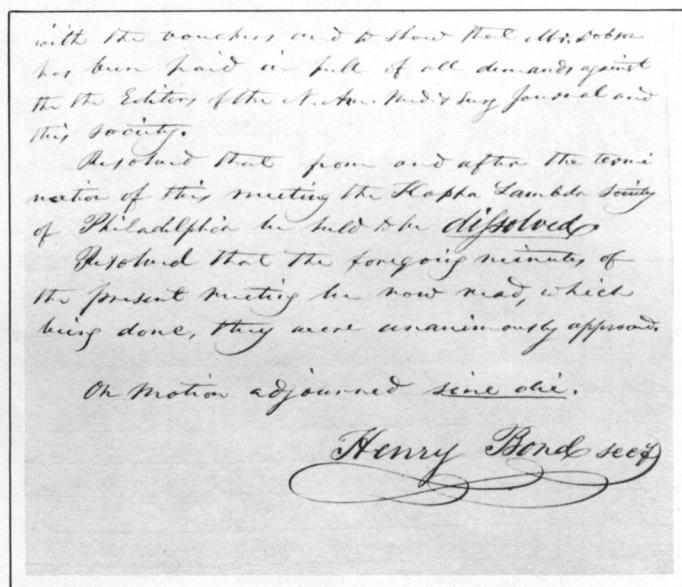
Gross characterized McClellan as "one of the most talented, able, enterprising of the group," but observed that

the line of demarcation between McClellan and the others was sharply drawn. He continues as follows:

Whether this arose from the fact that he dared, soon after entering his profession, to become the founder of a new school of medicine; whether it was because he rapidly acquired a commanding practice, for which some of his competitors were long struggling in vain; or, finally, whether there was something repugnant to them in his manners or in his professional acts, certain it is that George McClellan was for many years, if not for his lifetime in Philadelphia, looked down upon by most of the men I have mentioned. . . . With many faults, McClellan was unquestionably a man of genius, quick to perceive, prompt to execute.

Gross was apparently not aware of the persecution of McClellan by KA or even of the existence of the Society.

Unfortunately it is far easier to identify the illicit and destructive influences of the Kappa Lambda movement than to define clearly its salutary contributions to the profession. It originated in an attempt to answer the growing need to elevate the profession in public esteem, to establish higher standards and to improve the educational process. That it tried to achieve these ends secretly was indeed a great and grievous mistake. Obviously many of its members misused the protection afforded by secrecy. In so doing, they brought suspicion, distrust and dishonor to the entire movement such as occurred, without any doubt, in New York. However, out of these and other early experiences, principally in New York and Philadelphia, there finally emerged an aggressive movement to establish an organization representing the entire profession—without secrecy.



The final entry in the Book of Minutes of the Philadelphia Chapter dated February 18, 1835, "Resolved that from and after the termination of this meeting the Kappa Lambda Society of Philadelphia be held to be dissolved. Resolved that the foregoing minutes of the present meeting be now read, which being done, they were unanimously approved. On motion adjourned sine die."

Mandle

Profiled

A purple flower somewhat resembling an orchid appears on the screen at the front of Solis-Cohen. The Professor tells the students assembled in the Jefferson Alumni Hall auditorium that the flower is a gentian indigenous to the New Jersey pine barrens. For a few seconds the students look at the subtle shading of its petals before the image is replaced by the stark schematic cross section of a bacterial cell. The Professor continues his introduction to the cell's slime layer and flagellum. It's back to the business of microbiology, but the students, startled by that glimpse of beauty, seem more attentive.

Second year medical students, they are just beginning the 14 week block in microbiology and pharmacology—the last of the basic sciences. Having made it into medical school and through their first year, these classroom veterans have the experience that makes them hard judges of teachers and their techniques. Many of them, moreover, don't expect to be interested in microbiology; they're just trying to get through it so that they can get on with learning the more concrete and obvious aspects of doctoring. For 28 years, Robert J. Mandle, Ph.D., JMC Professor of Microbiology, has tried to work around that resistance. He's that kind of rare and quintessential

teacher who wants his students not only to learn, but to like learning his subject.

To that end he constantly critiques and redesigns his techniques and materials. After each lecture, he writes an assessment which he files away to guide his approach the following year. His diligence was rewarded last June when he received the prestigious Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching. The fact that he got the honor late in his career is indicative of the sustained quality of his work. Asked how he manages "to get up" for his lectures year in and year out, he says he has never had any trouble. In fact, he still experiences the teacher's equivalent of stage fright—those pre-class jitters that translate into a lively, bright lecture style. He addresses his students with such ease and humor and clarity that it's hard to believe in the stomach twisting nervousness he claims to have beforehand.

Mandle finds that over the years he has used more and more slides to illustrate his remarks. He used to leave the screen blank in order to indicate visually a transition between topics during a lecture. In recent years he has switched to flower pictures to signal a change in topic.

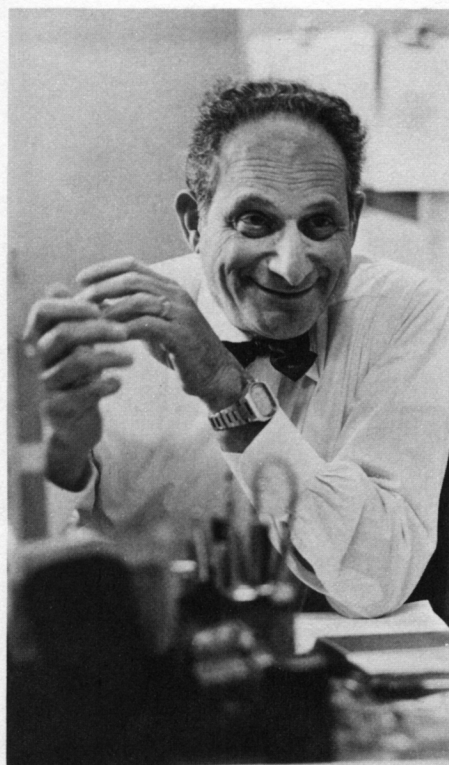
Mandle likes flowers. He cultivates them in his greenhouse at home and spends summers travelling around the United States, observing and photographing various blooms in their natural habitat. He has even turned the extensive window area outside his laboratory into an indoor garden. (See *JAB*, fall 1975.) There among the plants is a night-blooming cereus which unfolds large white flowers with a sweet, penetrating odor. The bloom only lasts for six nighttime hours. Mandle is intrigued by the plant. Its short-lived beauty—visible only after dark—clearly stirs his imagination.

Mandle really responds to nature. He has that special affinity for plants that would surely have led him to be a "naturalist" or a "natural historian" had he been born during the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. In the twentieth century such men study biology, and Mandle admits that he is partial to the "biology" in "microbiology."

Other members of his department recognize that bias. Harry L. Smith, Jr., Ph.D. '57 was a graduate student at Jefferson when Mandle, who joined the department in 1951, was first teaching. Mandle's "diverse background in general microbiology" helped, Smith says, to broaden him as a student." Department Chairman, Russell W. Schaedler, M.D. '53 refers to Mandle as a "true biologist." "Bob," Schaedler says, "has a general, broad-based background in biology" which gives him a particular vantage for his teaching. Smith recollects particularly Mandle's interest in cacti and orchids; Schaedler, on the other hand, recalls the wildflowers and mushrooms. That both single out different flora indicates just how far ranging Mandle's interests are.

It's the mushrooms however that best represent the subject that has led to perhaps the most singular honor of his career. He has recently been given a Fulbright-Hays Award to lecture for six months on diagnostic mycology at the Catholic University in Quito, Ecuador. He will also serve as consultant to the school's clinical laboratories whose mycology lab he will set up. Although Mandle can, according to Schaedler, lecture on most of the topics in the medical school's microbiology curriculum, mycology is an area of particular expertise. Much infectious pathology in Ecuador is fungal. Mandle looks forward to the opportunity to work first-hand with mycotic diseases that are rare or absent in this country. To prepare himself to lecture and instruct in Spanish, he and his wife, the former Barbara Converse, have been studying the language intensively at the Berlitz School.

The teaching experience at Jefferson, which qualified Mandle for the Fulbright, is diverse. His first and foremost responsibility, he says, is to the medical students. He delivers many lectures in the sophomore year course that all medical students at Jefferson must take. In addition, he supervises the laboratory for the course and directly administers two sections. In conjunction with his overall supervisory capacity he gives almost all of the course's pre-lab lectures. In addition, Mandle is, Schaedler observes, quite generous about tutoring



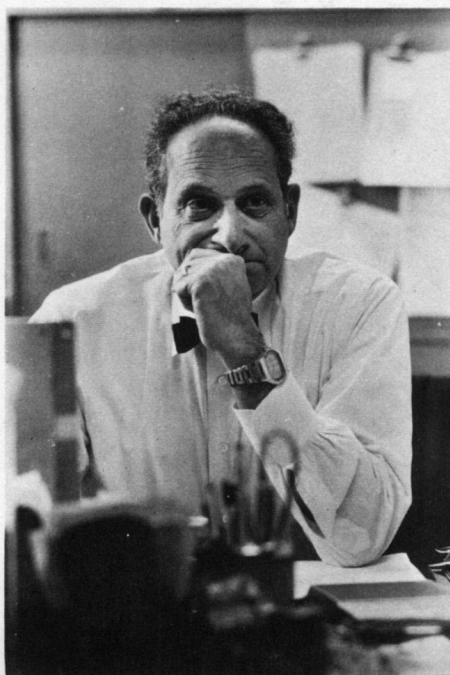
Dr. Mandle, Professor

students who are having difficulty with the course.

Mandle takes his responsibility with respect to the education of medical students quite seriously. He heartily endorses his Department's policy of mandatory attendance at laboratories. "I don't believe," he quips, "in the self-educated man of medicine." Because of his broad contact with medical students and his genuine concern about the quality of physicians he is helping to educate, Mandle has served actively on the Promotions Committee. Though he's been on numerous JMC committees, he views his service on that one as especially important because that group, deciding whether students should pass or not, has to deliberate on matters of standards. Presumably his affiliation with that committee has contributed to his reputation among students as "a tough guy," but his colleague, Dr. Smith, offers some qualification of that image; he says that Mandle is "a rough-tough cream-puff, demanding but understanding."

Mandle teaches graduate students as well as medical students and supervises one or two dissertations a year. He has also been one of the principal orga-

nizers of TJU's unusual Clinical Master's Program in Microbiology. The program is designed for microbiologists with at least three years' bench experience. Course work, which updates and extends knowledge of the field, focusses on the practical problems of lab management. Although a substantial training grant has made it possible for students to enroll full-time and to complete the course in a year, it was initially set up for part-timers in order to accommodate the working person. Mandle sends his students out to spend a week in each of ten different labs so that they can observe firsthand the managerial activities discussed throughout the course.



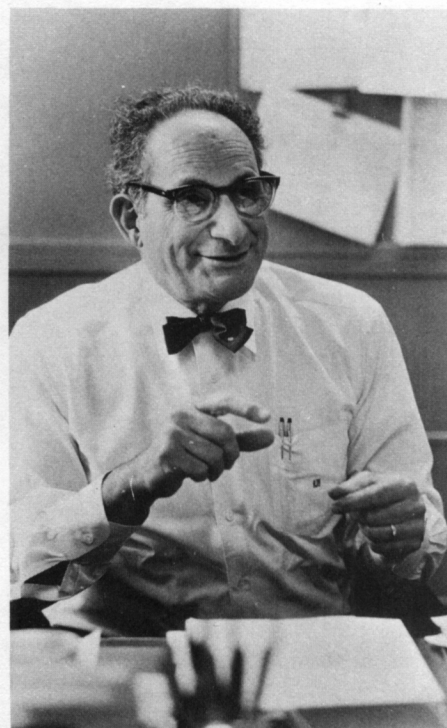
Microbiologist

Though Mandle is thoroughly involved with his medical and graduate students, he seems to reserve a special fondness for his diploma nursing and College of Allied Health Sciences students. Twice a year he used to provide diploma nurses with much of their background in biology. He was "fascinated by the challenge" and charmed, apparently, by the ingenuousness and eagerness of his students.

Mandle's only regret with regard to his teaching career is that he didn't have more opportunity to interact with un-

dergraduates. He likes especially the interpersonal dynamics that propel undergraduate education. Accordingly, one of his greatest pleasures is chatting with former students. His sentiments about undergraduates were, however, somewhat tempered early in his career. His first teaching assignment after completing a Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania was at the University of Delaware. He got into difficulty during his year there because, as he explains, "In my naïveté and ebullient idealism about what education should be, I flunked the upcoming captain of the football team in a course I had to teach called 'hygiene.'" Evidently, Mandle's prior training at Penn and the Princeton extension of New York City's Rockefeller Institute had not prepared him for the ethical challenges of "hygiene."

After leaving the navy at the end of World War II, Mandle went to work as a technician at Dr. Wendell Stanley's Princeton lab. Two years later when Dr. Stanley got the Nobel Prize for his work on purification of a virus, Mandle was still working for him part-time while devoting most of his energy to his graduate studies at Penn. Recalling Stanley's award, Mandle says, "That was a thrilling time. Dr. Stanley was quite a human



Horticulturist

being—concerned for the people around him. I owe a lot to him. He took me as his guest to my first professional meetings and showed me ‘the ropes’ of professional interactions.”

In addition to training with Stanley, Mandle studied under another prominent biologist at the Rockefeller Institute in Princeton—Dr. Armin Braun whose work 30 years ago on plant crown gall (a tumor-like growth induced by a bacterium) has become the basis for what Mandle judges to be one of the most intriguing areas in biology today. It was Dr. Braun, Mandle says, who taught him a great deal about the philosophy of science. It’s not being able to share and embellish such ruminations on science that Mandle sees as a drawback to teaching primarily medical students.

In small ways, his scouting activities have given him an outlet for his desire for more comprehensive interactions with young people. With his love of the outdoors and his intimate knowledge of its vegetation, Mandle was well qualified to be a Scout Master. During his long stint in that position, 21 of his charges became Eagle Scouts—an impressive number, according to Smith.

Among his numerous “extracurricular” activities at Jefferson, he is Chairman of the Arts Committee, the Advisory Committee of the Professorial Faculty and the Basic Sciences Faculty Forum. As Chairman of the Arts Committee, he supported the idea (for a recreative, entertaining piece of art work) that gave rise to the Bodine Fountain (see p. 4). Having been instrumental in setting up a faculty club at Jefferson, Mandle served as its first President and Social Chairman. Holding the latter position for seven years, he became quite engrossed in preparations especially for the club’s gourmet dinners. He is, accordingly, quite knowledgeable about food and wine. So many of his activities—his support for the fountain, his work on behalf of the faculty club, the plants outside his lab—suggest an acute sensitivity to the quality of his surroundings. Mandle seems to have some kind of genial spirit that seeks to express itself by making small facets of everyday life more pleasant.

class notes

1920

Louis F. Burkley, Jr., 452 W. Berwick St., Easton, Pa., writes that he is now eight years retired from his ob/gyn practice. He is enjoying the rest after several illnesses.

1925

Chester P. Swett, 172 Skyline Dr., Lancaster, Oh., has been elected President of the Ohio Academy of Medical History.

1927

The John H. Gibbon Lecture, established in 1968 by the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons, was delivered last fall at the annual meeting by Frank C. Spencer, M.D., Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the New York University Medical Center. His topic: “Competence and Compassion: Two Qualities of Surgical Excellence.”

Joshua N. Zimskind, 210 W. State St., Trenton, N.J., still works a few hours each week but writes that he is enjoying the lack of big responsibilities. His grandson, Jeffrey, is a student at Lawrenceville and “we enjoy seeing him as often as possible.”

1928

Philip J. Morgan, 73 Putnam, Tunkhannock, Pa. was cited at a Testimonial Dinner recently for his years of service to the community. In a lengthy article in the area newspaper, Dr. Morgan recalled his 50 odd years of surgical service, particularly time spent in the army during World War II. He served as Chief of Surgery at Wilkes-Barre General and Tyler Memorial Hospitals.

Lundie C. Ogburn, 3221 Merion Ct., Winston-Salem, N.C., is still practicing ob/gyn 35 to 40 hours each week. “Have pulled a travel trailer into 48 states, Canada and Mexico, over 95,000 miles in the last ten years. Glad we got it done before the gas crunch.”

1929

Alfred E. Troncelliti, 1522 Wynnewood Rd., Ardmore, Pa., was honored last fall at a dinner dance given by the Main Line Columbus Memorial Committee. Cited in an article in the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, Dr. Troncelliti, who is in practice with his son, Dr. A. Wayne Troncelliti, notes that he is not ready to quit his busy practice. He continues with his gardening (on 14 acres in nearby Broomall) and his golf.

Joseph M. Walsh, 1410 S. Shore Dr., Erie, Pa., a former President of the medical staff and Chief of surgery at St. Vincent Health Center in Erie, observed 50 years of service there this year.

1931

Nathan Ralph, 2047 Spruce St., Philadelphia, has retired as Chief of the Pulmonary Department at Deborah Heart and Lung Center, a position he has held for 20 years. “Still continuing office practice part-time.”

1932

Jacob Lichstein, 3870 Latrobe St., Los Angeles, Emeritus Associate Professor of Medicine at UCLA, has devoted his time to medical and non-medical writing since his retirement from the private practice of gastroenterology. In addition to raising almonds on his Paso Robles ranch, he has spent the last two summers in London working at the British Museum.

August J. Podboy, 912 S. George St., York, Pa., writes that he still is in the practice of ophthalmology there.

1933

Edward Gartman, 1025 Ward St., Laurel, Md., writes that since his retirement in 1978 he has been studying watercolor painting under Skip Lawrence. Next summer the Gartmans will move to Fairhaven Retirement Community outside of Carroll City, Maryland.

T. Ewing Thompson, Jr., 4 The Knob Rd., Pittsburgh, recently participated in a seminar dealing with the psychiatric problems of the elderly. Dr. Thompson, an internist with a practice in Sewickley, is associated with Dixmont, Allegheny General and Suburban Hospitals. He is serving on the Board of Directors of the Allegheny County Medical Society.

1934

Joseph T. Freeman, 1530 Locust St., Philadelphia, writes that his book *Aging: Its History and Literature* has been published by Human Sciences Press. The 161 page book covers the history of the subject in resume; 100 distinguished works on aging; the historiography of the subject; and the history of the world's journals on aging, old age and the aged.

1935

Glenn S. Dickson, 2020 Solly Ave., Philadelphia, was cited for his years of community service in a six column article in the local newspaper. He recently has relocated his obstetric and gynecology practice to the Ambulatory Care Center of Frankford Hospital. A Clinical Assistant Professor at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Dickson is a member of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He has also

worked for the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, for whom he has established eight gynecology consultant clinics. Dr. Dickson, in a series of front page articles in the *News Gleaner*, was instrumental in awakening the community to the need for renewed spirit.

1936

J. Edward Berk, 894 C Ronda Sevilla, Laguna Hills, Ca., who has been named the first Distinguished Professor of Medicine at the University of California Irvine Medical Center, was honored at a testimonial dinner on December 9 in Anaheim. Dr. Berk was the first Chairman of Medicine and the first Head of the Division of Gastroenterology there.

Albert W. Freeman, 76 W. King St., Shipensburg, Pa., announces his marriage to the former Margaret Coffey on August 25, 1979.

1937

Joseph P. Seltzer, who has been practicing surgery in Charleston, West Virginia, retired December 1. He presently is maintaining apartments in both Atlanta, Georgia, and Key Biscayne, Florida.

M. Wilson Snyder, 620 Koehler Dr., Sharpsville, Pa., writes that he has retired from practice.

Garrett C. McCandless, M.D. '28 received the Alumni Achievement Award from Grove City College. Dr. McCandless has served the community of Franklin, Pennsylvania, as physician and community leader since 1932. Though he retired from the practice of general surgery in 1965, he is still engaged in general practice as a member of the Franklin Medical Group. He was also President of the Franklin Hospital Medical Staff and of the Venango County Medical Society.

A gifted fund raiser, Dr. McCandless has been the driving force behind several renovation and building programs at Franklin Hospital. Having coordinated the successful drive to expand the Franklin Library Building, he also chaired the committee responsible for restoration of the Egbert Memorial Fountain in Franklin's city park. He helped to raise funds for the Educational Building of the First United Methodist Church and for the YMCA's new facility.

He has also been active in community organizations concerned with health care. A former Chairman of Franklin's Board of Health, he is a past President of the Venango County Branch of the American Cancer Society and the Venango County Society for Crippled Children. Having served as President of the United Fund, he was a member of the Advisory Board of the Franklin Salvation Army and the Board of Directors of the Polk Center. In 1969 the local Chamber of Commerce named him "Man of the Year."

He and his wife, Dr. Pauline Williams, have four children.

Physician and Community Leader

1939

C. Roger Kurtz, 9999 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, Md., retired from his active practice of medicine last December.

1940

Stephen E. Matsko, 15 Tresckow Rd., McAdoo, Pa., has been named Medical Director for two cancer detection clinics established by Luzerne County. He formerly was Chief of surgery at St. Joseph's Hospital and Chief of Staff at Hazleton State General Hospital.

Louis H. Winkler, 35 E. Elizabeth Ave., Bethlehem, Pa., retired last August from his practice of internal medicine and allergy. He was associated with St. Luke's Hospital there.

1941

James D. Garnet, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, has been elected to a second term as President of the Professional Staff at Pennsylvania Hospital.

Frederick A. Robinson, 160 Foxcatcher Ln., Media, Pa., writes that he and his wife visited his brother-in-law, **Alberto Oreamuno '29** and his sister in Costa Rica in April of '79. "The Costa Rica branch of the family showed us a great time." Dr. Oremuno was at Jefferson for his 50th reunion in June.

Frederick B. Wagner, Jr., 255 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, the Grace Revere Osler Professor of Surgery, gave the annual oration of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery on the occasion of its 100th anniversary last fall. It was titled "The Founding Fathers and Centennial History of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery." Seven of the original ten founders of the Academy were Jefferson physicians.

Robert W. Wolford writes that he retired from private practice last October and has moved to 13 South Espanade in Englewood, Florida. "Having fun with boating, bowling, tennis and some fishing but chiefly doing nothing essential."

1942

J. Wallace Davis, 135 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, has been elected to a three year term as Trustee of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

1944J

Paul Cutler, 8033 N. New Bramfels Ave., San Antonio, Tx., Professor of Medicine at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio, has been honored by

the students there who named the prize for the most outstanding senior student "the Paul Cutler Alumni Award." Dr. Cutler has also recently published a textbook entitled *Problem Solving in Clinical Medicine*. In addition to Jefferson, 30 other medical schools are using the text.

Samuel D. Kron, 2108 Spruce St., Philadelphia, has been elected President of the Project Hope Alumni Association for 1979-1980.

1944S

John J. Gartland, the James Edwards Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*.

1945

Stephen F. Balshi, 3354 Green Meadow Ci., Bethlehem, Pa., writes that "our 35th reunion will be a two-fold celebration as my second child, Jim, will be a member of the graduating class. We now boast four Jefferson graduates in the immediate family."

Roy T. Forsberg, 4 Breeze Knoll Dr., Westfield, N.J., Chief of Staff at Elizabeth General Hospital, is Chairman of the Committee on Cancer Control of the Medical Society of New Jersey.

1946

Frank C. Palmer, 3 W. Chestnut St., Blairsville, Pa., has been appointed to the medical staff at Latrobe Area Hospital as a specialist in family practice.

1947

Edward A. Kelly, State Rd., and Addingham Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa., a member of the Academy of Family Practice, is President of the Chester County Chapter and on the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy. His son **Edward, Jr.**, is a member of the Jefferson class of 1973.

Gail G. L. Li, 1380 Lusitana St., Honolulu, writes "a fine turnout of Jefferson alumni for President Bluemle's recent visit at the Waialae Country Club. An inspiring speech made us all feel honored to be known as graduates of Jefferson."

1948

Maintaining the tradition of annual reunions, the class of 1948 held its 31st in San Francisco on October 13. Reunion Chairman James Kleckner arranged the meeting at the famous Cannelian Room on the 52nd floor of the Bank of America Building. A cocktail hour preceded a superb dinner attended by

13 classmates and guests. Gordon Lui suggested Honolulu for the 32nd. George and Nancy O'Donnell promised no floods in '80 if we would to to Wilkes-Barre. A great time was had by all. In addition to the above, others attending included Cliff Lull, Curtis Swartz, Bob Berger and Norm Quinn.

The first John B. Atkinson Memorial Lecture was given on September 19 in the Carrier Foundation Auditorium in Belle Mead, New Jersey. Neal E. Miller, Professor at the Rockefeller Foundation, spoke on "A Perspective on the Effects of Stress and Coping on Disease and Health."

Robert K. Finley, 31 Wyoming St., Dayton, Oh., has been elected President of the Ohio Chapter of the American College of Surgeons.

Robert C. Laning, 6532 Sunny Hill Ct., McLean, Va., has been appointed Director of Surgery at Veterans Administration Central Office.

Ralph Lev, 952 Amboy Ave., Edison, N.J., has been appointed to the New Jersey Board of Medical Examiners.

Stephen E. Pascucci, 1439 Main St., Peckville, Pa., writes that his son is a member of Jefferson's freshman class.

1949

Scott J. Boley, 4455 Douglas Ave., Bronx, N.Y., has been appointed Chief of Pediatric Surgical Services at Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine there. Professor of Surgery, he also serves as Co-director of the Joseph C. and Claire F. Goodman Pediatric Gastroenterology Laboratory. Dr. Boley is a Fellow of both the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Surgeons.

Gerald Marks, 111 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Professor of Surgery, reports participation in numerous academic meetings in recent months. He gave a paper, "Sigmoidoscopic Examinations with Rigid and Flexible Fiberoptic Sigmoidoscopes in the Surgeons Office: A Comparative Prospective Study of Effectiveness in 1800 Patients," at the American Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy; he was a discussant of the topic, "Radiation Injuries of the Intestine," at the annual meeting of the American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons; and presented a paper on "The Technique of Full Application of the Combined Abdominal Transsacral Method of Sphincter Preservation in the Surgery of the Irradiated and Nonirradiated Rectum," during the conjoint meeting of the American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons, Australasian Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons, Section on Proctology of the Royal Society of Medicine.

1951

William A. Allgair, 228 Main St., South River, N.J., has been installed as President of the Middlesex County Medical Society.

Glen M. Ebersole, 35 Sunset Ave., Lake-wood, N.Y., is serving as President of a six man group called Jamestown Radiologists. He writes that their new offices at 33 E. Fifth Street are equipped with Elscint body/head CAT scanner, X-ray machines and a business office. At nearby Jamestown General Hospital and W.C.A. Hospital there are facilities for X-ray with special studies, ultrasound and nuclear medicine.

Dean B. Olewiler, 60 Fox Croft Dr., Camp Hill, Pa., recently spoke on his experience as a medical missionary for 14 years at Guinter Memorial Hospital in Bambur, Nigeria. He is admitting physician in charge of the alcohol and drug unit at Holy Spirit Hospital in Camp Hill.

Frank J. Sweeney, Vice President for Health Services at Jefferson, has been promoted to Professor of Medicine.

1952

Thomas A. Gardner, One Spruce St., Franklin, Pa., has been elected to the Board of the Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation. He is Director of the Department of Radiology at Franklin Hospital.

Leo C. Partyka, 46280 Papago Ci., Indian Wells, Ca., is serving as a surgical Consultant to the State of California Medi-Cal. Dr. Partyka served in the U.S. Air Force for 30 years prior to his 1971 retirement.



Mrs. Lalita Socorro, mother of Gonzalo E. Aponte, M.D. '52 with Jose H. Amadeo, M.D. '52 at a dinner in Puerto Rico dedicated to the late Professor of Pathology. The Porcia Club sponsored the event.

A Country Context

Rural Practice Gives Rise to Way of Life

by Jacquelyn S. Mitchell

"Wednesdays are sacrosanct," William Kistler, M.D. '39 declares as he sits in his farmhouse kitchen and sips his wife's homemade vegetable soup. "Except of course," Kistler adds, "for Wednesdays like today when Cleaver is on vacation. Then I see patients at the office in the morning and take call during the afternoon." Edgar Cleaver, M.D., a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, has been Kistler's partner for nearly all of the 34 years Kistler has practiced medicine in Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley.

After he came back from the war, Kistler first set up practice in Red Hill, a little town up the road from Pennsburg where Kistler was born and raised. The practice is now centered in a red brick house in East Greenville, a place down the road a piece from Pennsburg. Three generations of physicians have listened to heart beats and looked down throats in that big house built severely, though in the gothic manner, by Pennsylvania Dutchmen evidently too serious-minded for the frivolity of pure gingerbread.

In Pennsburg there's a Lutheran Church, a massive stone building completely dominating Main Street. The church, Kistler claims, has had a lot to do with his practice of medicine. For 70 years, Kistlers—the doctor's father and brother—have looked after the area's spiritual needs. The people, predisposed to trust themselves to a Kistler, were still slow to accept the doctor after he'd been out of town for 11 years of training and the war.

Like his older brother, the Reverend Henry, Kistler first went to Muhlenberg College for the classical education then thought proper for the ministry. After three years of Latin and Greek, Kistler dropped out and later transferred to Juniata where he followed his own interests and took pre-med courses. The transfer came about because Juniata wanted him to play football. His prowess at the sport is still one of the things people bring up when they talk about the doctor. That a man played football is somehow reassuring to these people whose farms and country high schools have bred Penn State's lines.

Clearly Kistler's brand of medicine operates on the relationship he has with his patients. In East Greenville, the kind of man the doctor is still counts for something in his practice of medicine. There's a lot of talk in Departments of Family Medicine about a doctor's relat-

ing to the whole patient, but out in East Greenville the other side of the interaction become apparent—patients relate to the whole physician. Kistler knows his patients' histories and their families; they, from a non-medical viewpoint, know his.

His wife, Winnie, R.N. (Jefferson '39) has that kind of intelligent sense of humor inclined to puncture excessive sentiment over country life. At their kitchen table she reminds the doctor of the adverse side of his high visibility in the community. They live on a farm that's spread out on the side of a hill. Its fields give the doctor recreation from his practice. Mrs. Kistler screens the phone calls. Sometimes when she tells the caller the doctor's not at home, the caller tells her he can see the doctor on the hillside. Mrs. Kistler just chuckles over the impertinence. She and the doctor are used to what they both refer to as "the life."

Once the commonest life style, their agrarian way of living is comparatively rare. Mrs. Kistler bakes the family's bread as she's done for years. The honey for the bread comes from hives barely visible from the kitchen window. The vegetables for the soup grow on the property. The Kistlers keep sheep and pigs. When the doctor calls the sheep for a feeding, he hollers "sheep" repeatedly. They respond with much "baaing" and bell ringing—the doctor, provoked by a Swiss vacation, Mrs. Kistler explains, has tied bells to the sheep in the Alpine manner. Only half of the bells, however, are authentic—i.e., in tune with each other. The shouting of "sheep" and the somewhat cacophonous ringing and baaing make quite a country concert. The pigs, glutted on goodies from the raided herb garden, add only a few snorts. Keeping the fences mended and the pigs restricted is, Mrs. Kistler interjects, quite a task. The ducks on the other hand require little care. Kistler refers to them, swimming in white arrowhead formation across his dark pond, as the Corning armada—"Corning" is a word natives use for the hillside region.

The Kistlers split the meat from their animals with neighbors who tend a couple of cows and reciprocate in beef. Though a tenant does the serious farming on the 50 acres, there's more than enough work to keep Kistler busy. One of his pet projects is the planting and cultivation of fir trees. "The practice,"



*kistler
country*



photos by T. Milton Rockmaker

however, as he emphasizes, "comes first."

Most mornings he's at the office by 9. By 10 he is invariably off schedule. Some unlooked for illness or injury always seems to upset the hypothetical routine. His patients sit in the waiting area—originally designed to be a sun porch—and discuss their symptoms, their kids, the neighborhood. They tell the doctor they have "the gripe," and he prescribes the medicine in "the green bottle" a requisite number of times a day for so many days. The terms may not be precise scientifically, but they do make the layman feel comfortable. With his sensitivity to the value of language as a diagnostic tool, Kistler adeptly tailors his own idiom to his patients. He even lapses into the dialectical German of the Pennsylvania Dutch to make dialogue easier and more effective.

Asked to identify the greatest change in the practice of medicine over the past 30 years, Kistler unhesitatingly responds "specialization." When he set up his office, he, like so many of his country colleagues, did his own deliveries and performed minor and assisted with major surgery. In the intervening years, general practice has, Kistler feels, grown more and more into a triage service. The doctor shakes his head. He doesn't altogether approve of the impersonality that referrals encourage. He sees "the practice of medicine as an intense interpersonal relationship. We have to get back to the people," he says. "The technology befuddles them. It's not only that they feel uncomfortable with the terms and the processes; people have," he asserts, "been led to believe we can deliver more than we can. Expectations that are too high just lead to frustration and," he pauses, again shaking his head over his concluding word, "litigation."

Actually, Dr. Kistler's office is far from being a way station en route to specialists. The place is, rather, a testament to the resourcefulness of the "g.p." In between patients, Kistler darts into his darkroom to transfer developing X-rays from one chemical bath to another. Cultures for *Monilia* incubate under a desk lamp, and many prescriptions are filled from the doctor's own dispensary.

He does get restricted drugs like morphine from a local pharmacy and keeps only a limited supply on hand. He uses

it for the inevitable case of terminal cancer—the man at home dying among his family whom the doctor visits almost daily. After the house call, Kistler stops to replenish the morphine. The drugstore is across the street from another local church. The drugstore, the church and its cemetery lie along a ridge; the land behind the cemetery slopes away so that the tombstones are silhouetted against a great backdrop of mountain curve. The morphine and the pain, the loving family and the ministering physician, the churchyard and the mountain—somehow each provides a context for the other so that life just seems to make sense out in East Greenville.

Such primary and powerful images of man and nature are the very stuff of Kistler's daily existence. The experiences deepen a man willing to respond to them and give him "character," and that is a quality Kistler possesses in abundance. It isn't just his vigor—the brightness of his blue eyes or the nimbleness of his movements across rough terrain—that serves as a recommendation for "the life"; it's the liveliness and responsiveness of his seasoned mind. Though he has decided preferences, he remains open to new experiences and ideas. He learned to ski in his sixties and took up the alto recorder fairly recently. He sings and acts with the Janus Players who put together their own production last fall—"Bawdy Bits and Period Pieces."

Kistler's conversation reveals the same vitality that propels him through his varied activities. He has a real penchant, and a talent too, for rustic philosophizing. His reflections come from years of dealing with people so that his observations have a decided psychological flavor; and, accordingly, he has much respect medically for the relationship between mind and body. For Kistler, the housecall is more than a charming vestige of a by-gone era in medicine. It's the vehicle through which he gets a feeling for his patients' environment and those important familial dynamics.

Out in East Greenville, nobody has to tell anybody about the importance of the family; that proposition is still self evident. When he was out making housecalls (which he schedules around trips to and from home for lunch and dinner), Doctor Kistler stopped to speak to his brother who was—rake in hand—chatting with a neighbor. Their conversation was taking place across the street

from a home slated for a housecall. The doctor, trying to recollect the genealogical link between John Hersh (the physician who first practiced out of Kistler's office) and J. Parsons Schaeffer (Professor of Anatomy at Jefferson from 1912 to 1948), asked his brother to clarify the relationship. The Reverend Henry, steering through a dozen local marriages and their progeny, must have talked for ten minutes before tying Hersh and Schaeffer together. The point is that these people still care about who is related to whom; "family" means something in terms of identity.

The Reverend Henry, now that he's retired from the ministry, "stumps country churchyards" and visits the elderly in area nursing homes in order to accumulate primary source material for his local church history. He's already completed one volume. One wonders what genealogical twistings and turnings will bind together the three anticipated volumes. Apparently, the Reverend has something of a reputation for convoluted narrative. Mrs. Kistler recalls how she and the children watched lunch shrink while he embellished grace—she was serving soufflé.

What of those six children who grew up in what now seems an idyllic world? Only one—the son, Bill, Jr.—has chosen a rural life style; he is involved with logging in Maine. Three of the five daughters reside in big cities. Kathryn, a Bryn Mawr graduate, lives in Washington, D.C.; Emily, who studied nursing after graduating from Sarah Lawrence, works at the Rockefeller Institute in New York City; Sally, a Magill University alumna, does carpentry in San Francisco. Another daughter, Priscilla, who went to Mount Holyoke, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1973. Though she's now working in a Greenville, North Carolina, emergency room, she was a prison physician in New York City for two years. Even more telling are the children's travels. One daughter, Alice, is currently visiting Japan. Her being there brings up her sister's having been there except that the sister got there via the trans-Siberian railroad. And so it goes until it's clear that this generation of Kistlers have carried themselves out into the world and deep into its urban centers. Their geographic preferences don't necessarily reflect adversely on "the life"; it's just that, presumably, most of the things they want to do have to be done elsewhere.

1953

Lansing H. Bennett, 17 Linden Ln., Duxbury, Ma., closed his practice in Duxbury in January and joined the medical section of the Department of State.

Raymond P. Seckinger, Medical Director of the Correlative Educational Therapy Center in Allentown, Pennsylvania, serves as a counselor to Parents Reaching Out to Parents, a group interested in dealing with the depression of grief. Dr. Seckinger is a past President of both the Lehigh Valley Neuro-Psychiatric Society and the Lehigh County Medical Society.

1954

Barry R. Halpern, 1210 Gainsboro Rd., Bala Cynwyd, Pa., has been appointed an Instructor in urology at Jefferson.

Joseph M. Winston, Box 92, RD 3 Bernville, Pa., has been appointed Director of the Department of Radiology at St. Joseph Hospital. Prior to his recent appointment, Dr. Winston was associated with Jeanes Hospital in Philadelphia.

1955

Joseph M. Blackburn, 275 E. 4th St., Emporium, Pa., has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Bucktail Bank and Trust Company.

H. William Porterfield, 3580 Hythe Ct., Columbus, Oh., has been elected Vice President of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons. Certified by the American Board of Plastic Surgery, he is an Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery at Ohio State University. He is Attending Physician at Riverside Methodist Hospital and Children's Hospital. Ohio delegate to the AMA, Dr. Porterfield is a past President of the Academy of Medicine of Columbus and Franklin Counties.

Darwin W. Rannels, 1701 E. Main St., Danville, Il., has retired from the Veterans Administration. "Still going strong and still hope to practice full-time."

Alfred A. Rosenblatt, 7800 Bayshore Dr., Margate, N.J., is Surgical Director at Atlantic City Medical Center. "Look forward to my oldest son starting Jeff next year."

1956

James H. Corwin, II, 1506 Robert Dr., Jacksonville Beach, Fl., has been elected Chairman of the Duval School Board. A surgeon with his practice in the Jacksonville area, he also has served on the Neptune Beach City Council.

J. Mostyn Davis, 309 E. Sunbury St., Shamokin, Pa., has been awarded the National Bronze Medal for his long involvement with the American Cancer Society.

Merlyn R. Demmy, 16 Club House Dr., Bernville, Pa., is in a private practice of general psychiatry in Reading. His son, Todd, a freshman at Jefferson, is enrolled in the five year Penn State program.

Sheldon G. Gilgore, 9 Rockwell Ln., Darien, Ct., President of Pfizer Pharmaceuticals of New York, has been elected Chairman of Clark University's Board of Trustees.

C. Robert Jackson, 20 S. Park St., Madison, Wi., a Clinical Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine, received the Distinguished Teaching Award in 1979 in his department. Engaged in both private practice and a five man group, Dr. Jackson writes that he is a "country liver" raising all kinds of beasts. "Three children ages 7, 9 and 11 plus a beautiful wife."

Warren M. Levin is serving as Director of the World Health Medical Group located in the New York World Trade Center. He is specializing in nutritional preventive medicine and stress management for executives. In November he presented a paper at the 2nd International Symposium on the Management of Stress in Monte Carlo.

Jack D. Rubin, 127 Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, N.J., an Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at Rutgers Medical College, is Chief of gastroenterology at Middlesex General Hospital and St. Peters Medical Center.

1957

Anthony L. Centrone, 228 Church Rd., Devon, Pa., has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at St. Agnes Medical Center in Philadelphia.

Max M. Koppel, 775 Jenkintown Rd., Elkins Park, Pa., announces the birth of a son, Alexander Joshua, last September.

Richard N. Smith, The Benson East, Jenkintown, Pa., has been appointed to the staff of Valley Center for Mental Health. Dr. Smith, a Clinical Professor of Child Psychiatry at Hahnemann Hospital and Medical School, is Director of Psychiatric Consultation at the Bucks County Intermediate Unit.

1958

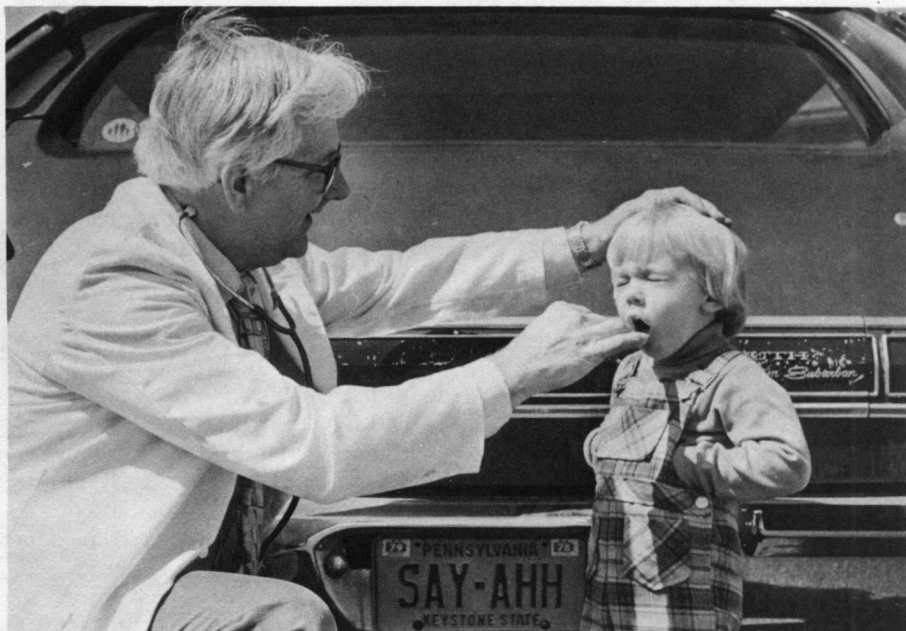
Frederick W. Floyd, 100 Somers Ave., Moorestown, N.J., has been appointed to the staff of the Department of Pediatrics at West Jersey Hospital.

James M. Walker, 1500 Locust St., Philadelphia, writes that his daughter, Lise, is doing well in her second year at Jefferson.

1959

Marvin C. Daley, 2426 Butter Rd., Lancaster, Pa., is serving as President of the Medical Staff at St. Joseph's Hospital there.

Ramon B. Molina, 322 Park Ave., Stroudsburg, Pa., in solo practice there, writes that he recently backpacked for three weeks in Sequoia National Park in California with



Dr. Richard T. Price '56 doesn't usually need direct sunlight for his tonsil inspections. His license plate has been the delight of his Perkasio, Pennsylvania community. Dr. Price is an Instructor in Family Medicine at Jefferson.

photo by Don Boorne

A Career Conversion



The Reverend Doctor Bradley

Twenty-four years after graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Edward C. Bradley '55 became the Rev. Bradley, S.J. The "S.J." stands for Society of Jesus; its members are commonly referred to as "Jesuits." Of course the priest remains a physician, but his identity as a priest supersedes his old sense of self as a physician. He now conceives of medicine as his "mission." The Jesuits, founded by Ignatius Loyola around 1540, are known for their "missionary" activities. We are accustomed to think of missionaries as proselytizers in distant places, but for Bradley the word "mission" describes the activity whereby he will interface with a community in his hometown, Philadelphia.

Unexpected, perhaps, to those familiar, with the Jesuit vow of poverty is Bradley's intention of setting up a private practice instead of a clinic. His rather unusual plan calls for turning over management of the practice to the community for its financial gain. He himself will work for a salary. Obviously such a scheme requires that patients pay for the physician's services. "It doesn't have to be money," says Bradley, "but I want to operate contractually such that a patient has to give something in return. I think," he says

explaining the reasoning behind his concept of a communal private practice, "that to give too freely is to reduce a person to that which is given. In other words, we tend to think of him in terms of what we are providing for him and so does he." Bradley feels that "such a notion of charity is based on a misconception of what people require." He emphasizes the need for "self respect and a sense of autonomy."

He hopes that medical students will be interested enough in such a practice that they will want to work with him. He envisions such an experience as a medical school elective. Students, Bradley contends, need an opportunity to express their idealism and encouragement to preserve it. He is also interested in having medical students come to his parish church for liturgy and social engagements.

Bradley's church, Old St. Joseph's National Shrine, is located at 321 Willing's Alley in the Society Hill section of Philadelphia. Its status as a shrine comes from its being the oldest Catholic Church in the City. When it was founded in 1733, there was still some question whether Catholics would be allowed to worship openly in Philadelphia, which was, on account of its

Quaker antecedents, among the most tolerant of the colonial cities. The original building, a tiny chapel, now serves as the sacristy for the present church. Though not remarkable externally, Old St. Joseph's is beautiful inside. The organ and woodwork are white and the glass primarily yellow and lime green so that the interior during the day is suffused with warm light.

The place accords well with Bradley's style. He likes people to be active in the mass. Trying to encourage participation, he prefers to stay away from the pulpit and stand, instead, at the altar rail. He feels that such a "loose" delivery gives a quality of "authenticity" to what he says. Basically, he seeks "to communicate to people that there's a great liveliness in the world. Despite personal suffering and problems," he asserts, "it's good to be alive." Such a statement may read like a cliché, but said with the force and liveliness of conviction, it sounds more like a revelation. It's quite clear that Bradley feels the operation of a goodness in the world and in people. Apprehending that quality gives him a sense of the value of each person. He wants in turn to communicate to people that they are worth something. It is, he thinks, a message

that modern man needs to hear.

Sensitive to the possibilities inherent in life, he has always been something of an explorer. That frame of mind made research attractive as a focus for his medical career. After graduation from Jefferson and a residency in medicine, Bradley went to Sweden to study cardiac catheterization at the University of Gothenburg. During that period of his life, he recalls that he was "much taken with the role of technology in medicine." When he came back to the States, he accepted an offer from the Department of Medicine at the University of Southern California to do clinical research and to run the Circulatory Shock Station.

From experimentation with vasodilators for treatment of myocardial infarction, he presented a paper on phentolamine before a meeting of the American Federation for Clinical Research (to which he still belongs). Another paper on vasoactive amines made him one of ten finalists in the American College of Cardiology's national Competition for young investigators. A Fellow of the American College of Physicians, he is a member of the College of Cardiology, Sigma Xi and the American Thoracic Society. The point is that his medical career was not foundering at the time when he began to wonder seriously if he had a calling for the priesthood.

He recalls discussing the matter with the Chief of Medicine at U.S.C. That was in 1970. Bradley decided to try another job there as Associate Professor of Medicine. Also receiving tenure and a county civil service appointment, he carried on his research in conjunction with the Department of Clinical Pharmacology. Bradley says that he heartily enjoyed his days at U.S.C.; he became increasingly aware however that the work did not adequately fill his deepest needs.

"I asked myself repeatedly how I could give up my home—I had bought a house with a beautiful orchard overlooking the Rose Bowl—my tenure, my securities. That was a black period because I had no conviction about the direction of my life. I thought my faith had gone. People would tell me to pray, but in that state such advice just doesn't mean much."

In 1972 Bradley went to Vietnam during his vacation to establish a clinic in a little village near the Cambodian

border. Returning home, he took a commuter plane from San Francisco to Los Angeles. He sat listening to two businessmen avidly discussing money making schemes. Overhearing the conversation helped to focus his decision. Their excessive wants contrasted starkly with the widespread deprivation he had just witnessed in Southeast Asia—"children holding out those conical hats for food and adults fighting over slivers of soap."

Though Bradley doesn't analyze the process that prompted his resolution to join the priesthood, it's clear that the overheard conversation led him to see something about the relativity of material needs. To him the businessmen's needs might *seem* excessive; but what, he asked himself, were his needs like in comparison to what he'd seen in Southeast Asia. He realized that he had to come to terms with the question of whether he could withstand conditions like those he'd seen in Vietnam in the event that his superior saw fit to give him such a "mission." Once he eventually made up his mind to join the Jesuits, Bradley has subsequently had no regrets.

For theological training, he returned in 1974 to the Maryland Province and the Wernersville, Pennsylvania Novitiate where he had studied briefly after high school. Except for a period of three or four months, he was able, through volunteer work, to continue practicing medicine throughout his four years of study. Since his ordination last June, he has been especially active within the Society as Director of Retreats. He has also provided such miscellaneous services as the Benediction at Jefferson's Opening Exercises last September.

The conflation of two professional identities—that of priest and physician—gives Bradley an unusual viewpoint for discussing such controversial issues as the "extraordinary" means whereby life can be prolonged. He says that he has come away from his experiences, particularly as head of U.S.C.'s Circulatory Shock Station, with the belief that "it may be wrong to teach medical students that the doctor's job is to preserve life." That objective, Bradley argues, can lead to extremes whereby the quality of life itself is undermined in the attempts to preserve it. He sees the physician's "mission" as akin to that of the priest—"helping a person to live, rather than keeping him alive."

J.S.M.

his son. He has seven children, ages 4 to 19. "Enjoyed the 20th reunion and missed seeing classmates unable to attend."

1960

William F. Hushion, 437 W. Springfield Rd., Springfield, Pa., has joined the Jefferson faculty as an Assistant Professor of Family Medicine.

1962

Jerome Rudnitzky is serving as President of the Laennec Society this year. The Society is a group of Philadelphia area chest physicians. Dr. Rudnitzky is associated with the Crozer-Chester Medical center.

1963

Arthur F. Fost, 197 Bloomfield Ave., Verona, N.J., has been elected President of the New Jersey Allergy Society. He is Director of Allergy at the Children's Hospital of Newark and Clinical Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.

Charles B. Kahn, 4700 Sheridan St., Hollywood, FL, is Chief of Staff at Hollywood Medical Center and is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

1964

James C. Barton, R.D. 1, Chambersburg, Pa., writes "after being out of Jeff for 15 years and seeing all that is not medicine I would encourage the curriculum to be Gamesmanship with the Federal Regulatory Systems or Life in these and Future Times. It's tough out here!"

Solon L. Rhode, III, RD 1, Pippin Knoll Rd., Bennington, Vt., will replace Dr. Kay Ellen as Director of the Institute for Medical Research in 1980. Dr. Ellen, a former Professor of Pathology at JMCH, will return to his native Australia. The Institute in Bennington specializes in research on parvoviruses, but studies in cell biology are also of major interest.

John W. Yunginger, 1769 Walden Ln., Rochester, Mn., an Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the Mayo Medical School, also serves as Consultant in pediatrics and internal medicine (allergy) at the Mayo Clinic and Foundation.

1965

Joseph Y. Dwoskin, 70 Hodge Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., Chief of pediatric urology at the Buffalo Children's Hospital, writes that after 15

years of training and practice he still thanks Jefferson for the quality of his education.

Bruce J. Lanard, 4211 E. Highlands Dr., Scottsdale, Az., is serving as Chief of clinical pathology at the Phoenix Veterans Administration Hospital. "Three children, ages 3, 5 and 7."

Carroll P. Osgood, 501 Howard Ave., Altoona, Pa., is in a private practice of neurosurgery in Altoona following a move from Bangor, Maine, last July.

Thomas D. Sheppard, 34 Lindwood Ave., Newton, N.J., is an orthopaedic surgeon with staff privileges at the Newton Memorial Hospital. "Living here with my two sons, ages 8 and 11. My dear wife, Betsy, died suddenly on April 6 at the age of 40."

Joseph W. Smiley, 604 Argyle Ci., Wynnewood, has been elected President of the staff at Mercy Catholic Medical Center. He is Board certified in both internal medicine and nephrology.

Sanford A. Tisherman, 5328 Louise Ave., Encino, Ca., Assistant Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at UCLA Medical School, is also in private practice there. The Tishermans have three daughters.

Arthur N. Triester, 260 Lamplighter Ln., Huntington Valley, Pa., Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine at Jefferson, is in practice with **Warren Goldburgh '52** and **Joseph Rodgers '57**. The Triesters have two children.

Richard C. Wilson, 4384 Clearview Ci., Allentown, Pa., writes that he still is in a group practice of cardiology and internal medicine at Sacred Heart Hospital there. "Tennis twice a week and jogging six to nine miles each week; we ski in the Poconos in the winter." His eldest daughter is applying to small liberal arts colleges in the Northeast.

Phillip H. Winslow, 304 Fairview St., Ponca City, Ok., is practicing urology there and runs a dialysis unit. He and his wife, who will celebrate their 15th reunion at the same time the class does, are the parents of two "big boys."

Ralph D. Woodruff, 514 Glendale Ave., Decatur, Ga., has been appointed an Assistant Professor of Pathology at Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

1966

George L. Adams, 10312 Toledo Ave., Bloomington, Mn., has been appointed Associate Professor of Otolaryngology at the University of Minnesota Medical School where his major interest is teaching ENT to medical students and residents. He also is the first editor of the new edition of Boies's *Fundamentals of Otolaryngology*, W. B. Saunders, 1979.

Barton L. Hodes, 255 Red Oak Ln., Highland Park, Il., has been appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Ophthalmology at the Pennsylvania State University Medical School at Hershey. He leaves his position as Associate Professor of Ophthalmology and Program Director at Northwestern University Medical School, where he has been associated for six years.

Paul L. Schraeder, 1317 Pine St., Philadelphia, has been appointed to the staff at West Park Hospital, Division of Surgery, Department of Neurology. He is an Assistant Professor of Neurology at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Francis J. Viozzi, Box 54, Riverside, Pa., has been named Director of the Department of Rheumatology at Geisinger Medical Center. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the Central Pennsylvania Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation.

1967

Andrew J. Pryharski, 86 Whitelawn Ave., Milton, Ma., has been appointed to the staff of the Department of Pediatrics at South Shore Hospital. He is certified by the American Board of Pediatrics.

Franklin J. Rothermel, 407 Locust Ln., Danville, has been appointed an Associate in the Division of Radiology at Geisinger Medical Center. Specializing in ultrasound, Dr. Rothermel has been an Assistant Professor of Radiology at the Hershey Medical Center.

Scott C. Stein, 521 N. Riverside Dr., Pompano Beach, Fl., writes "attended the surprise 75th birthday of **Anthony F. DePalma, M.D. '29** in Pompano. Enjoyed every minute of it."

Gary L. Wolfgang, 100 Laura Dr., Danville, Pa., has been appointed Director of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at Geisinger Medical Center. He is certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons.

John V. Zeok, 311 Leawood Dr., Lexington, Ky., and **Suzanne Springer Zeok '69** announce the birth of their third child and first son, John Christopher, last June.

1968

William K. Grossman, 58 Highland Blvd., Dallas, Pa., Chief of Psychiatry at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Wilkes-Barre, is also serving as Consultant to the Religious Consultation Center in Dallas.

Lawrence V. Hofmann, 3900 Harvard N.W., Canton, Oh., is practicing pediatrics with the North Canton Medical Foundation, Medical Clinical Center at 6046 Whipple

Avenue. The Hofmanns are expecting their fourth child in February.

Gerald F. Kaplan, 1432 Autumn Rd., Rydal, Pa., has been appointed to a three year term on the Board of Directors of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Philadelphia and Vicinity. A general surgeon, Dr. Kaplan maintains offices in nearby Warminster.

1969

James V. Mackell, Jr., 104 Albemarle Rd., Penllyn, Pa., was married in October to Virginia L. Zwart of New Canaan, Connecticut. She was graduated from the Boston University School of Nursing with a Bachelor of Science degree.

Robert M. MacMillan has joined the staff of the Kimbro Clinic Association in Cleburne, Texas. Dr. MacMillan, Board certified in cardiology, is a specialist in the use of the echocardiogram. Dr. and Mrs. MacMillan are the parents of a baby boy, Robbie.

Robert C. Spahr has joined the staff in the Division of pediatrics at the Geisinger Medical Center in Danville, Pennsylvania. He is an Associate in the Department of Neonatology.

Suzanne Springer Zeok, 311 Leawood Dr., Lexington, Ky., and **John V. Zeok '67** announce the birth of their third child and first son, John Christopher, last June.

1970

Neil O. Thompson, Christian Hospital, Manorum, Thailand, sent an update last summer on his surgical activities. His busy practice continues to handle a wide variety of medical problems.

1971

Christopher K. Balkany, 1003 Olde Hickory Rd., Lancaster, Pa., writes that he is enjoying his general internal medicine practice there. "Also enjoyed the Phi Chi reunion at Jefferson Alumni Hall last June."

Gary L. Becker, 275 Bryn Mawr Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa., has been appointed an Instructor in dermatology at Jefferson.

Daniel J. Callahan, 57 High Valley Dr., Chesterfield, Mo., married Barbara Joan Danahy on November 24. She is anchorwoman for KSDK, the NBC affiliated station in St. Louis and an Assistant News Director. Dr. Callahan is Assistant Professor of Plastic Surgery at the St. Louis University Medical Center and also owns Callahan Aviation, Inc., a helicopter service company in St. Louis.

William L. Chollak, 813 Bethlehem Pk., Erdenheim, Pa., is practicing orthopaedic sur-

gery at Chestnut Hill Hospital and Mercy Catholic Medical Center. Board certified in his specialty, he has been appointed an Instructor at Jefferson.

Thomas W. Fiss, Jr., RD 2, Box 26E, Hockessin, De., is practicing radiology in Wilmington. The Fisses have two sons ages 5 and 7.

Gerald M. Klein, 2200 Benjamin Franklin Pkwy., Philadelphia, married Sandra E. Tracy on April 8.

Steven W. Klinman has announced the relocation of his office for the practice of internal medicine to 7908-B Bustleton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Lowell E. Kobrin, 1900 Woodland Dr., Coos Bay, Or., Clinical Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center in Portland, is a founding member of the American Association of Physicians practicing the Transcendental Meditation Program. He recently presented Grand Rounds on a case of Janiceps conjoined twins. The Kobrins have two daughters and invite all friends to visit "on the incredibly beautiful South Coast."

Nancy K. O'Connor, Willow Cove, Cheshire, Ma., spent time at Umvuma in the heart of Rhodesia but returned home because of the unrest there. When she departed for Africa, her widowed mother decided to join her. Dr. O'Connor served as the only physician for 30,000 Africans while her mother taught the local women how to make clothes and did miscellaneous tasks.

Stephen C. Silver, 2219 Garrett Road, Drexel Hill, Pa., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Surgery at Jefferson (Mercy Catholic Medical Center affiliate). He maintains a practice for colon and rectal surgery in Drexel Hill.

Floyd F. Spechler, 137 Cooper Ave., Cherry Hill, N.J., is a Diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

1972

Louis C. Blaum, Jr., 645 Park Ave., Collingswood, N.J., has completed a two year fellowship award in cardiovascular and thoracic surgery at Jefferson. A Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, he has been appointed an Instructor of Surgery at Jefferson.

Paul S. Cohen, 362 Hillview Ci., Canton, Oh., is in the private practice of internal medicine and pulmonary disease. The Cohens (wife, Susan, and children, Jeff and Abbie) recently welcomed Amy Suzanne into the family.

Paul M. Dainer, a Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine at the Medical University of South Carolina, is a staff hematologist/

oncologist at the Naval Regional Medical Center in Charleston. Dr. Dainer has passed his Boards in medical oncology.

Barbara F. Danoff, 21 Meredith Rd., Philadelphia, Assistant Professor of Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine, recently presented a paper on "Cancer of the Endometrium and Bladder" during the national meetings of the American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists.

Stuart M. Deglin, 821 Cottonwood St., Morgantown, W. Va., and his wife, Judi, announce the birth of their first child, Samantha Ann, on August 28. Dr. Deglin is Assistant Professor of Medicine in the Division of Cardiology at the West Virginia University.

Philip J. DiGiacomo, 285 Batleson Rd., Ambler, Pa., has joined an associate in Norristown for the practice of gastroenterology. He also serves on the staffs of Montgomery and Sacred Heart Hospitals there.

Craig T. Haytmanek, Country Side Ln., Hellertown, Pa., presently is practicing otolaryngology at 800 Ostrum Street in Bethlehem. He completed his surgery and otolaryngology residencies at Johns Hopkins where he then served as Instructor.

James W. Redka has joined two associates for the practice of family medicine in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He resides in Picture Rocks.

Frank L. Redo has joined an associate for the practice of obstetrics and gynecology at the Salem Medical Arts Building, Salem Woodstown Road, Salem, New Jersey.

Anthony R. Rooklin, 70 Chapel Hill Rd., Media, Pa., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Jefferson (Crozer-Chester Medical Center affiliate).

Barton L. Schneyer, 9 Skyview Ln., Stony Brook, N.Y., has joined a group practice in Smithtown, Long Island, where he practices pulmonary and internal medicine. Last June he completed his pulmonary Fellowship at Montefiore Hospital. He and his wife, Elin, have a 2 year old daughter.

Carl M. Silberman, 1344 Dearborne Pkwy., Chicago, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Department of Cardiology at the Chicago Medical College, also serves as Director of Cardiology and the Intensive Care Unit at the Naval Regional Medical Center in Great Lakes and Consultant in cardiology at St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital in Chicago. He completed his Fellowship in cardiology at Northwestern University and is Board certified in both internal medicine and cardiology.

George F. Speace has joined two associates in the practice of plastic and reconstructive surgery at 802 Jefferson Avenue in Scranton. Dr. Speace trained at the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow, Scotland, at St. Bartholo-

mew's Hospital in London and with Dr. James M. Hunter '53 at Jefferson.

Robert E. Steward, Jr., 304 Sheffield St., Phillipsburg, Pa., is presently affiliated with Moshannon Valley Medical Center in the Department of Surgery. The Stewards are the parents of three sons.

Thomas E. Zukoski, 223 Cornell Ave., Clarks Summit, Pa., has been certified by the American Board of Pediatrics. He maintains offices with an associate at 802 Jefferson Avenue and at 112 N. Abington Road in Clark's Green.

1973

Eric W. Blomain has been accepted for the position of general surgeon at Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton. This past summer Dr. Blomain was a member of an 11 member team at the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville which reattached three severed limbs of a 13 year old youth.

Norman H. Braslow, 269 Barwynne Ln., Wynnwood, Pa., has been appointed Instructor of Medicine at Jefferson (Mercy Catholic Medical Center affiliate).

William T. Chain, Jr., 327 Windsor Ave., Narberth, Pa., and his wife, Christine, announce the birth of their first child, William John, on December 18.

Arthur W. Colbourn, 2820 Kennedy Rd., Wilmington, De., Board certified in cardiovascular disease last June, is in private cardiology practice in Wilmington.

Joanna M. Firth, 319 Fishers Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa., has been appointed an Instructor in pediatrics at Jefferson.

Gary R. Fleisher, 140 Trent Rd., Overbrook Hills, Pa., is Attending in infectious diseases and Assistant Director of the Emergency Room at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He and his wife, Jan Paradise, M.D., announce the birth of their first child, Daniel Aaron, on July 1.

Robert A. Gordon, 1503 Woodcrest Ci., Harrisburg, has been appointed to the College of Medicine faculty at Hershey Medical Center as an Assistant Professor of Medicine.

Steven R. Isaacson, 4000 Gypsy Ln., Philadelphia, has opened an office for the practice of ENT at 727 Caledonia Street in Andorra. He is certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology.

Joseph J. King, 870 Sunset Dr., Monroe, N.C., married Sandra M. Abda, M.D. of Scranton, Pennsylvania, last June. They presently are practicing orthopaedic surgery together in Monroe.

Thomas R. Layton, 2406 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, has been appointed Director of

gery at Chestnut Hill Hospital and Mercy Catholic Medical Center. Board certified in his specialty, he has been appointed an Instructor at Jefferson.

Thomas W. Fiss, Jr., RD 2, Box 26E, Hockessin, De., is practicing radiology in Wilmington. The Fisses have two sons ages 5 and 7.

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Steven W. Klinman has announced the relocation of his office for the practice of internal medicine to 7908-B Bustleton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Lowell E. Kobrin, 1900 Woodland Dr., Coos Bay, Or., Clinical Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center in Portland, is a founding member of the American Association of Physicians practicing the Transcendental Meditation Program. He recently presented Grand Rounds on a case of Janiceps conjoined twins. The Kobrins have two daughters and invite all friends to visit "on the incredibly beautiful South Coast."

Nancy K. O'Connor, Willow Cove, Cheshire, Ma., spent time at Umvuma in the heart of Rhodesia but returned home because of the unrest there. When she departed for Africa, her widowed mother decided to join her. Dr. O'Connor served as the only physician for 30,000 Africans while her mother taught the local women how to make clothes and did miscellaneous tasks.

Stephen C. Silver, 2219 Garrett Road, Drexel Hill, Pa., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Surgery at Jefferson (Mercy Catholic Medical Center affiliate). He maintains a practice for colon and rectal surgery in Drexel Hill.

Floyd F. Spechler, 137 Cooper Ave., Cherry Hill, N.J., is a Diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

1972

Louis C. Blaum, Jr., 645 Park Ave., Collingswood, N.J., has completed a two year fellowship award in cardiovascular and thoracic surgery at Jefferson. A Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, he has been appointed an Instructor of Surgery at Jefferson.

Paul S. Cohen, 362 Hillview Ci., Canton, Oh., is in the private practice of internal medicine and pulmonary disease. The Cohens (wife, Susan, and children, Jeff and Abbie) recently welcomed Amy Suzanne into the family.

Paul M. Dainer, a Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine at the Medical University of South Carolina, is a staff hematologist/

oncologist at the Naval Regional Medical Center in Charleston. Dr. Dainer has passed his Boards in medical oncology.

Barbara F. Danoff, 21 Meredith Rd., Philadelphia, Assistant Professor of Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine, recently presented a paper on "Cancer of the Endometrium and Bladder" during the national meetings of the American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists.

Stuart M. Deglin, 821 Cottonwood St., Morgantown, W. Va., and his wife, Judi, announce the birth of their first child, Samantha Ann, on August 28. Dr. Deglin is Assistant Professor of Medicine in the Division of Cardiology at the West Virginia University.

Philip J. DiGiacomo, 285 Batleson Rd., Ambler, Pa., has joined an associate in Norristown for the practice of gastroenterology. He also serves on the staffs of Montgomery and Sacred Heart Hospitals there.

Craig T. Haytmanek, Country Side Ln., Hellertown, Pa., presently is practicing otolaryngology at 800 Ostrum Street in Bethlehem. He completed his surgery and otolaryngology residencies at Johns Hopkins where he then served as Instructor.

James W. Redka has joined two associates for the practice of family medicine in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He resides in Picture Rocks.

Frank L. Redo has joined an associate for the practice of obstetrics and gynecology at the Salem Medical Arts Building, Salem Woodstown Road, Salem, New Jersey.

Anthony R. Rooklin, 70 Chapel Hill Rd., Media, Pa., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Jefferson (Crozer-Chester Medical Center affiliate).

Barton L. Schneyer, 9 Skyview Ln., Stony Brook, N.Y., has joined a group practice in Smithtown, Long Island, where he practices pulmonary and internal medicine. Last June he completed his pulmonary Fellowship at Montefiore Hospital. He and his wife, Elin, have a 2 year old daughter.

Carl M. Silberman, 1344 Dearborne Pkwy., Chicago, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Department of Cardiology at the Chicago Medical College, also serves as Director of Cardiology and the Intensive Care Unit at the Naval Regional Medical Center in Great Lakes and Consultant in cardiology at St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital in Chicago. He completed his Fellowship in cardiology at Northwestern University and is Board certified in both internal medicine and cardiology.

George F. Speace has joined two associates in the practice of plastic and reconstructive surgery at 802 Jefferson Avenue in Scranton. Dr. Speace trained at the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow, Scotland, at St. Bartholo-

mew's Hospital in London and with Dr. James M. Hunter '53 at Jefferson.

Robert E. Steward, Jr., 304 Sheffield St., Phillipsburg, Pa., is presently affiliated with Moshannon Valley Medical Center in the Department of Surgery. The Stewards are the parents of three sons.

Thomas E. Zukoski, 223 Cornell Ave., Clarks Summit, Pa., has been certified by the American Board of Pediatrics. He maintains offices with an associate at 802 Jefferson Avenue and at 112 N. Abington Road in Clark's Green.

1973

Eric W. Blomain has been accepted for the position of general surgeon at Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton. This past summer Dr. Blomain was a member of an 11 member team at the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville which reattached three severed limbs of a 13 year old youth.

Norman H. Braslow, 269 Barwynne Ln., Wynnewood, Pa., has been appointed Instructor of Medicine at Jefferson (Mercy Catholic Medical Center affiliate).

William T. Chain, Jr., 327 Windsor Ave., Narberth, Pa., and his wife, Christine, announce the birth of their first child, William John, on December 18.

Arthur W. Colbourn, 2820 Kennedy Rd., Wilmington, De., Board certified in cardiovascular disease last June, is in private cardiology practice in Wilmington.

Joanna M. Firth, 319 Fishers Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa., has been appointed an Instructor in pediatrics at Jefferson.

Gary R. Fleisher, 140 Trent Rd., Overbrook Hills, Pa., is Attending in infectious diseases and Assistant Director of the Emergency Room at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He and his wife, Jan Paradise, M.D., announce the birth of their first child, Daniel Aaron, on July 1.

Robert A. Gordon, 1503 Woodcrest Ci., Harrisburg, has been appointed to the College of Medicine faculty at Hershey Medical Center as an Assistant Professor of Medicine.

Steven R. Isaacson, 4000 Gypsy Ln., Philadelphia, has opened an office for the practice of ENT at 727 Caledonia Street in Andorra. He is certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology.

Joseph J. King, 870 Sunset Dr., Monroe, N.C., married Sandra M. Abda, M.D. of Scranton, Pennsylvania, last June. They presently are practicing orthopaedic surgery together in Monroe.

Thomas R. Layton, 2406 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, has been appointed Director of

the Burn Center and Deputy Chief of the Department of General Surgery at the Mercy Hospital there. Last July he completed a traumatology Fellowship at the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services of the University of Maryland at Baltimore. He has passed the first part of the Board for certification by the American College of Surgeons and is a member of the American Trauma Society.

Michael B. Meyers, 12 Grace Court W., Great Neck, N.Y., presently is serving as Assistant Director of the Department of Anesthesiology and Director of Cardiovascular Anesthesia at North Shore University Hospital, Cornell University Medical Center.

Joseph P. Mullen, 1301 Bismarck Way, King of Prussia, Pa., is the physician Director of the emergency room at Montgomery Hospital in Norristown.

Mark S. Pascal, 734 Winthrop Rd., Teaneck, N.J., a Diplomate of the American Board of Oncology, is in the private practice of medical oncology and hematology in Bergen County. He has attending privileges at Hackensack, Englewood and Holy Name Hospitals.

Edward A. Solow, 107 Dorado Dr., Delran, N.J., and his wife, Joan, announce the birth of their first child, Joshua Marc, on May 1.

Michael S. Wrigley, PO Box 583, Valley Forge, Pa., is certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine and the National Board of Medical Examiners. He is presently serving as an emergency department physician.

1974

Bruce C. Berger joined the Jefferson faculty in the Division of Cardiology as Assistant Professor of Medicine in January. His special area of interest is nuclear cardiology. The Bergers are expecting their first child in the spring.

Steven E. Decker, 4016 School House Ln., Plymouth Meeting, Pa., has been appointed an Instructor in family medicine at Jefferson.

Raymond J. Gaspari has opened an office for the practice of internal medicine on the seventh floor of York Hospital in York, Pennsylvania. He serves as Coordinator of education for the Department of Medicine. Dr. Gaspari is certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine.

Mitchell M. Greenspan, 27 Sunnybrook Dr., New Britain, Pa., has joined the staff of Grand View Hospital as cardiologist. Dr. Greenspan completed a Fellowship in cardiology at Hahnemann Hospital.

Michael J. Gullotti, 39 Overbrook Pky.,

Philadelphia, has been named an Instructor in medicine at Jefferson.

Frank T. Kucer has joined the staff of the Grand View Hospital in Sellersville, Pennsylvania, as an internist. Certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine, he is also Board eligible in gastroenterology.

Stephen Lichtenstein, 919 Latimer St., Philadelphia, an Assistant Professor at Jefferson, is Coordinator of Resident Education and Director of the Emergency Room at Wills Eye Hospital where he completed his residency. Dr. Lichtenstein also took a Fellowship in diseases and surgery of the cornea and anterior segment of the eye in Ohio.

John P. Lubicky, 915 Augusta St., Oak Park, Ill., currently is taking Fellowships in orthopaedic surgery at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children and in spinal surgery at Rush Presbyterian/St. Lukes Medical Center, both in Chicago. He completed his residency at the Medical College of Virginia Hospitals in Richmond.

Vincent A. Pellegrini, 321 Warwick Dr., Wyomissing, Pa., has opened an office for the practice of obstetrics and gynecology at 301 South Seventh Street, West Reading.

Charles E. Vickerman, Jr., has opened an office for the practice of dermatology at 1800 High Street in Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

1975

John E. Hocutt, Reunion Chariman, reports that the response to his letter regarding June activities overwhelmingly supports the party at Jefferson Alumni Hall. More information will be mailed in early spring, but be sure to save the date of Saturday, June 7.

Christopher H. Anthony, 430 E. 67 St., New York, Board certified in anatomic and clinical pathology, is a Fellow in surgical pathology at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center. He and his wife, Judy, have two sons.

Jerry M. Belsh, 198 B 122 St., Belle Harbor, N.Y., has been awarded a Muscular Dystrophy Association Fellowship in neuromuscular diseases at the Mt. Sinai Hospital in Manhattan.

Robert Y. Gumnit, 1407 Starling Ln., Cherry Hill, N.J., has been named an Instructor in anesthesiology at Jefferson.

John R. Hain, 215 Richmond Ln., Pittsburgh, has joined the medical staff of Jeannette District Memorial Hospital in the Department of Pathology. He is a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Joseph J. Korey, Jr., 175 Manor Rd., Huntingdon Valley, Pa., has completed his residency in obstetrics and gynecology and has

begun a private practice at Holy Redeemer Hospital in Meadowbrook. The Koreys have two daughters, ages 3 and 4. "Al Pedicino and I are looking forward to our five year reunion and are brushing up on our pinocle."

Ellis R. Levin, 223 Pacific St., Santa Monica, Ca., writes that he is enjoying his Fellowship in endocrinology at UCLA and the Wadsworth VA as well as the Southern California beaches and weather.

Susan M. Luscombe, 5401 Collins Ave., Miami Beach, is spending a one year Fellowship in anterior segment surgery and intraocular lens implantations with Norman S. Jaffe, M.D. at the Bascom Palmer Eye Institute.

Thomas M. Malachuk has joined the Department of Pathology at Pottsville Hospital and Wayne Clinic in Pennsylvania. The Malachuks are residing in Orwigsburg.

Jeanne I. Manser, 2107 Wallace St., Philadelphia, has been appointed an Instructor in pediatrics at Jefferson.

F. Harland Miller, Fox Valley West, Glen Mills, Pa., is practicing internal medicine at Taylor Hospital and Crozer-Chester Medical Center. "Married the best and most beautiful nurse at Easton Hospital, Joy Pysher."

John F. Nansteel, Jr., 8 Martins Rd., Newton Square, Pa., has been appointed Instructor of Medicine at Jefferson (Lankenau affiliate).

L. Douglas Pepper, Director of the Family Practice Center at McKeesport Hospital in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, is a Fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians.

George M. Romanzo, 558 Horsham Rd., Horsham, Pa., has been appointed an Instructor in family medicine at Jefferson.

Robert T. Sataloff, 3040 Lorraine St., Ann Arbor, Mi., Chief Resident in the Department of Otorhinolaryngology at the University of Michigan, will return to a teaching position at Jefferson next July. He has published several articles and co-authored the textbook *Hearing Loss*, Lippincott, 1980. His wife, Dahlia, will continue her surgical residency at Jefferson. "Both still in music."

David O. Thayer, Cosmos Heights, Cortland, N.Y., has joined three associates in the practice of obstetrics and gynecology at 6 Euclid Avenue in Cortland.

1976

Gary B. Bennett, 2929 Garrett Road, Drexel Hill, Pa., has been appointed Instructor of Medicine at Jefferson.

Carol F. Boerner, 1733 B N. Decatur Rd., Atlanta, Ga., is enjoying her ophthalmology training at Emory. "Classmates, please call if in town."

Dennis J. Bonner has been appointed Director of physical medicine at St. Mary Hospital in Langhorne, Pennsylvania. He and his wife, Theodora, have three children.

David C. Brock, 518 Wellington St., Reading, Pa., is in a partnership practice of family medicine in Bernville. He passed the family Boards in June.

Glenn B. Charlton and **Robert H. Martsof** have opened an office in Sharon, Pennsylvania, for the practice of family medicine. Both are members of the American Academy of Family Practice and are serving on the staff of Sharon General Hospital.

Herbert A. Ecker, Jr., 3208 N. Scenic Rd., Harrisburg, Pa., is Chief Resident in general surgery at Polyclinic Medical Center in Harrisburg.

Thomas J. Hetrick married Cynthia Ann Makowski last July in a ceremony in Beverly, New Jersey. Dr. Hetrick is on the staff of Akron General Medical Center in Ohio.

Kurtis D. Jens, 1206 Arthur St., Aberdeen, Wa., has been appointed Medical Director of the Grays Harbor Pacific Counties Mental Health Clinic there. He and his wife, Nora, Jefferson R.N. '75, announce the birth of a daughter Katherine Ann.

Stephen K. Katz and **Barbara Levin Katz**, 5944C Sugarbush Dr., Richmond, Va., have completed their pediatric residencies at the Medical College of Virginia. They are taking their son, Daniel (born last June), on a cross country trip from January to July when they will begin Fellowships in adolescent medicine at the Children's Hospital of Los Angeles.

John B. Kribbs has opened an office for the practice of family medicine at 328 Chestnut Street in Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. Kribbs is a member of the American Academy of Family Physicians.

Ivor F. Lewis, 602 Picnic Ln., Hummels Wharf, Pa., has opened two offices for the practice of family medicine, one in Sunbury, the other in Northumberland.

Ted M. Parris, 99-72 66th Rd., Forest Hills, N.Y., is a Fellow in rheumatology at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York. The Parrises had a son, Neil Herman, this year.

Richard J. Pierotti, 201 Fawn Dr., Harleysville, Pa., has joined an Associate there for the practice of family medicine. He is a member of the staff at Grand View Hospital in Sellersville.

John D. Purvis, III, has begun graduate medical training in oncology at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine.

Elizabeth H. Thilo and **Eugene E. Wolfel**, 328 W. Hubbard Ave., Columbus, Oh., send greetings to all their widely scattered

friends. He is a Fellow in cardiopulmonary medicine and she is Chief Resident in Pediatrics. In June they will move to Denver where Dr. Wolfel will be a Fellow in cardiology and Dr. Thilo will be a Fellow in neonatal perinatal medicine.

William M. Weisel, 2330 Cedar Ave., Latrobe, Pa., has joined the medical staff of Latrobe Area Hospital as an emergency room physician. He completed a residency in family medicine there. Last September, Dr. Weisel married Anita Sartoris.

Johannes D. Weltin, 1000 Walnut St., Philadelphia, began a teaching Fellowship in family medicine at Jefferson this past fall. A Diplomate of the American Board of Family Practice, he completed his residency at Lancaster Hospital. He and his wife announce the birth of a son, David Aaron, last June.

Steven R. Ytterberg, 1000 Walnut St., Philadelphia, has been appointed an Instructor in medicine at Jefferson.

1977

Frank J. Wright, 1409 Budd Blvd., Kankakee, Ill., is Director of the Emergency Room at St. Mary's Hospital there. He left the Indian Health Service in November. The Wrights were expecting their second child in December.

1978

Harold J. Davis, 141 Old Short Hills Rd., West Orange, N.J., announces the birth of his second child, Justin, last August. He is in his second year of an ob/gyn residency at Saint Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, New Jersey.

Deborah C. Everts and **Kenneth D. Hoel-lein** were married in September 1978. They are residing at 732 Pine Street in Philadelphia. "We were both deeply saddened to learn of the death of our favorite Professor, and we are glad that Jefferson is finding an appropriate way to remember him."

Marilyn M. Hart is a second year resident in family medicine at the University of Virginia Medical School in Charlottesville. She writes, "On October 21 I finished the Richmond, Virginia Marathon for a total of 26.2 miles. I placed 17th in my age group."

Raymond B. Leidich is presently a second year surgery resident at the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville. Next July he will begin a urology residency at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. His wife, **Barbara P. Leidich** '79 is an intern in internal medicine at the Portsmouth Naval Regional Medical Center in Portsmouth.

Obituaries

Thomas M. Kain, 1912

Died August 6, 1979 at the age of 91. Dr. Kain, a heart specialist, served on the staffs of Cooper, where he was Chief of the Department of Medicine, Our Lady of Lourdes and Lakeland Hospitals. He was a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and a Fellow of both the American College of Physicians and the Philadelphia College of Physicians. Dr. Kain served as President of the Camden County Medical Society. Surviving are three physician sons, **Thomas M. Kain, Jr.**, '43, **Eugene H. Kain**, 'S44 and **John T. Kain**.

Franklyn C. Hill, 1915

Died August 7, 1979. Dr. Hill, a retired captain in the naval medical corps, was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine. He is survived by his wife and three sons, two of whom are **Franklyn C. Hill, Jr.**, '50 and **David J. Hill** '57.

Harry A. Smith, 1915

Died November 30, 1979 at the age of 93. Dr. Smith, an orthopaedic surgeon, formed the first clinic in orthopaedics at Wilkes-Barre General Hospital in 1931. He was a founder of the Wyoming Valley Crippled Children's Association and was honored as Pennsylvania Physician of the Year in 1971 by the Governor's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped. Surviving are two sons including **H. Alexander Smith, Jr.**, '54 and two daughters.

J. Bernard Bernstine, 1922

Died December 6, 1979. Dr. Bernstine received his first appointment at Jefferson in 1923 and moved through the academic ranks until he was named Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1951. He was named Honorary in 1965. Dr. Bernstine, who has been residing in Los Altos, California, was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Surviving in addition to his wife are his sons **Richard L. Bernstine** '48 and **Melvin I. Bernstine** 'S44.

Paul E. Lavelle, 1922

Died September 5, 1979. Dr. Lavelle, a psychiatrist, was residing in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, at the time of his death.

Eugene W. Beauchamp, 1923

Died October 30, 1979 at the age of 80. Dr. Beauchamp, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, was past President, Chief of Surgery and Consulting Surgeon at Mercy Hospital in Springfield, Massachusetts. He also was past President of staff at Holyoke Soldiers Home and Senior Attending at Western Massachusetts Hospital. A member of the Board of Directors of Assumption College he received an honorary Doctor of Science Degree there in 1954. Cardinal Terrance Cook conferred on him the Knight of the Holy Sepulchre in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Dr. Beauchamp served as Vice President for the State of Massachusetts for the Jefferson Alumni Association. Surviving are his wife, Marguerite, four Jefferson sons, **Eugene, Jr., '50, Charles J., '54, David T., '59 and Joseph O., '64**, and a daughter, Denise.

Robert E. Gardner, 1923

Died May 8, 1979 at the age of 81. Dr. Gardner, who was certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, was residing in Seminole, Florida.

William C. Wilentz, 1923

Died August 12, 1979 at the age of 79. Dr. Wilentz was Middlesex County Medical Examiner from 1933 to 1971. A specialist in forensic medicine, Dr. Wilentz served as President of the Middlesex County Medical Society. Surviving are his wife, Elsie, and a son.

Sylvan M. Fish, 1924

Died October 5, 1979 at the age of 82. Dr. Fish spent the majority of his career with the Philadelphia City Health Department, retiring in 1971 as Chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases. He received the city's Award of Honor in 1960. His wife, Ida, and a son survive him.

Frank E. Leivy, 1924

Died October 13, 1979 at the age of 81. Dr. Leivy served as Chief of Medicine at John F. Kennedy Medical Center until 1975. From 1932 to 1958 he was on the staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital and served on the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Surviving is his son, **David M. Leivy '60**.

Loyal P. Atwell, 1925

Died August 19, 1979 at his retirement home in North Redington Beach, Florida. Dr. Atwell, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, served as Chief of Surgery at Providence Hospital in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, where he practiced until his retirement in 1972. He was a past President of the Beaver County Medical Society and the Beaver Falls Rotary Club. Surviving are his wife, Hester, a son and daughter.

Thomas E. McBride, 1925

Died December 23, 1978. The retired physician was residing in Apopka, Florida.

Rodrigo Guerra Franco, 1926

Died May 21, 1979. Dr. Franco was a resident of Lima, Peru.

Harry A. Gusman, 1926

Died October 13, 1979. Dr. Gusman, an internist, was residing in Bloomfield, Michigan, at the time of his death.

William C. Schultz, Jr., 1926

Died October 31, 1979. Dr. Schultz practiced medicine in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, prior to his retirement to St. Petersburg, Florida. Surviving is his wife, Mary.

Benjamin T. Bell, 1927

Died October 22, 1979 at the age of 76. Dr. Bell was Chief of Orthopaedic Surgery at Abington Memorial Hospital and Bryn Mawr Hospital. He served as a Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at Women's Medical College. Surviving are his wife, Dorothy, two sons and two daughters.

Everett R. Quinn, 1927

Died April 9, 1979. Dr. Quinn practiced

obstetrics and gynecology in East Alton, Illinois.

Charles L. Blanchard, 1928

Died October 7, 1978 at the age of 78. The family practitioner resided in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Theodore H. Grundfast, 1928

Died June 15, 1979 at the age of 74. Dr. Grundfast was a Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and a Fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American College of Surgeons. He served as consultant at the Brooklyn Jewish and Kings County Hospitals in New York. He was a life member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and the Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn. His wife, Anne, survives him.

George R. Stamps, 1929

Died July 22, 1979 at the age of 75. Dr. Stamps was President of the Atlantic City Hospital staff, Chief of Surgery there from 1951 to 1963 and a member of the Board of Governors of the hospital. He was a past President of the Medical Society of Atlantic County and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Stamps is survived by his wife, Ruth, three sons and a daughter.

Max A. Antis, 1931

Died November 10, 1979 at the age of 72. Dr. Antis was Chief of the Department of obstetrics and gynecology at the old Passavant Hospital in Pittsburgh. He also was on the staffs of Montefiore Hospital and Central Medical Pavillion. Surviving are his wife, Selma, a son and daughter.

Rollin H. Smith, 1931

Died November 15, 1979 at the age of 76. Dr. Smith was a pediatrician who practiced in West Plains, Missouri, until his retirement in 1976. The new pediatric wing at West Plains Memorial Hospital has been named for him. Dr. Smith, a charter member and past President of the local Kiwanis Club, served as State Vice President for the Alumni Association. Surviving are his wife, Ruth, and four children.

Jesse Kieffer, 1933

Died December 15, 1979 at the age of 74. Dr. Kieffer practiced medicine in Easton, Pennsylvania, for 35 years before retiring 11 years ago. Surviving are his wife, Dorothy, and three sons, one of whom is **Robert A. Kieffer '61**.

Nathaniel J. Redpath, 1935

Died July 27, 1979. Dr. Redpath practiced medicine in Glendale, California, and retired to Kirkland, Washington. His father, **Nathaniel J. Redpath**, was a member of the class of 1887.

George T. Noel, 1938

Died November 17, 1979 at the age of 66. Dr. Noel was an ophthalmologist with a practice in Kannapolis, North Carolina. He is survived by his wife, Ella, and three daughters.

David J. Fish, 1939

Died in May, 1979. Dr. Fish, a psychiatrist, resided in Providence, Rhode Island. His wife survives him.

Donald E. Fetter, 1941

Died October 11, 1979 at the age of 70. Dr. Fetter practiced general medicine in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. He served as President of the Mahanoy City Medical Society. Surviving are his wife, Jane, and four sons.

George F. Grisinger, Jr., 1942

Died September 14, 1979 at the age of 66. Dr. Grisinger, who was semi-retired, had been limiting his practice to aerospace medicine. Surviving are his wife, Helen, two daughters and a son.

Carl L. Knopf, 1942

Died December 17, 1979 at the age of 63. Dr. Knopf was an obstetrician/gynecologist with offices in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. His wife, Joyce, and a son survive him.

Samuel T. Ceraso, 1943

Died November 12, 1979 at the age of 62. Dr. Ceraso was a general practitioner in Vandergrift, Pennsylvania. He was Director of the Kiski Area School Board and was on the Board of Directors of the Bel-Aire Nursing Home

and the National Bank of the Commonwealth. He is survived by his wife, Phyllis, a son and daughter.

James V. Valerio, 1943

Died December 1, 1979. Dr. Valerio was a family practitioner in Philadelphia. His wife, Carmelina, two sons and a daughter survive him.

William B. Blake, Jr., 1944J

Died January 22, 1979 at the age of 61. Dr. Blake, a thoracic surgeon, resided in Huntington, West Virginia.

Paul Karlik, Jr., 1944J

Died October 17, 1979 at the age of 60. Dr. Karlik was a general practitioner in Duncannon, Pennsylvania, and served as physician for the Susquenita School District.

Joseph C. Eichman, 1945

Died September 17, 1979 at the age of 60. Dr. Eichman was a pediatrician and general practitioner with offices in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania. He was on the staff of the Fitzgerald and Misericordia Divisions of Mercy Catholic Medical Center. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Mary Redner Eichman, five sons and six daughters.

James J. Johnson, 1946

Died September 13, 1979 at the age of 56. Dr. Johnson had practiced medicine in New Rochelle, New York, for 25 years. Surviving are his wife, Kathleen, two sons and two daughters.

Joseph A. Diorio, 1947

Died September 23, 1979 at the age of 57. Dr. Diorio served as Chief of anesthesiology at Allentown Hospital in Pennsylvania. Prior to his Allentown appointment in 1977, he was associated with numerous Philadelphia area hospitals and served on the faculty at Temple University Medical School. He is survived by his wife, Dolores, a daughter and four sons.

James W. Daly, 1948

Died January 1, 1980 at the age of 55 after a short illness. Dr. Daly, an Associate Professor of Medicine at Jefferson, was

on the staff of Lankenau Hospital. A member of the American College of Cardiology, he was an active investigator in exercise electrocardiography. Surviving are his wife, Eileen, four daughters and two sons.

James D. Ripepi, 1950

Died October 20, 1979 at the age of 56. Dr. Ripepi, an Assistant Professor of Neurology at Jefferson, served on the staffs of the Philadelphia Psychiatric Center and St. Agnes, Methodist and St. Joseph's Hospitals. Recently he has been residing in Denver where he lectured on pastoral psychology at St. Thomas Seminary. His wife, Anne, three daughters and a son survive him.

J. Michael Fiorello, 1952

Died October 28, 1979. Dr. Fiorello was a family practitioner who resided in Lighthouse Point, Florida. In addition to his wife, he is survived by a son, **Anthony W. Fiorello '79**. The Fiorello family has established a memorial fund through the Annual Giving Program and his class of 1952.

Fred L. Pavlikowski, Jr., 1978

Died September 23, 1979 at the age of 26 in an automobile accident in Ligonier, Pennsylvania. He was associated with Latrobe Hospital following his graduation.

Martha E. Southard, Faculty

Died October 21, 1979 at the age of 57. Dr. Southard, who resided in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, was Professor of Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine at Jefferson and Chairman of the Department's Clinical Division. The Department presented her portrait last summer; it was the first of a woman physician to be hung at the institution. A graduate of the Medical School of Ohio State University, she was President of the Keystone Society of Radiation Oncologists, a Fellow of the American College of Radiology and a member of the American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists and the Radiological Society of North America. She is survived by her husband, Kenneth S. Carpenter, a son and two daughters.

The first John Y. Templeton, III Lectureship
established to honor Jefferson's renowned Professor of Surgery,
will be given by

Denton A. Cooley, M.D.
Surgeon-in-Chief
Texas Heart Institute

Friday, May 2, 1980
at 3:00 P.M.

Jefferson Alumni Hall